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VOL. XX NO. 140 BOMBAY SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

# ANGLO-IRISH NEGOTIATIONS BREAK DOWN

## Problem Bristling With Difficulties

### CONCERN AND FATIGUE ON PREMIER'S FACE

### De Valera Leaves For Ireland By Night Boat Mail

LONDON, June 10

*The Anglo-Irish conversations have broken down.—Reuter.*

PRESIDENT DE VALERA

### IMPOSSIBLE TO REACH AGREEMENT

LONDON, June 10.

The Anglo-Irish discussions which lasted throughout day have terminated in a deadlock. In the words of the official communique, "There was prolonged discussion of the points at issue, but it was not found possible to reach an agreement."

**WRESTLING WITH DIFFICULTIES**

It is apparent that negotiators were wrestling with difficulties when the Conference instead of terminating in the morning met again in the afternoon.

Premier.

Prior to his visit to Paris during week-end Mr. MacDonald should have seen the King in the afternoon but he postponed the appointment in the hope of leading the conference to an agreement.

**PERSONNEL OF DELEGATION**

The Irish delegation consisted of President De Valera, Vice-President O'Kelly and two officials, and the British Delegation comprised Mr. Baldwin, Lord Hailsham and Mr. Thomas.

**WORRIED AND FATIGUED**

The meeting finally dispersed at 5 p.m. when the Premier emerged hurriedly his face depicting concern and fatigue. Irishmen, who had been waiting the whole day, loudly cheered President De Valera as he drove off to catch the night boat train home.—Reuter.

## PREMIER & DE VALERA CONFER

EARLIER MESSAGES.

LONDON, June 10.

The Prime Minister is conducting negotiations with De Valera. The meeting lasted ninety minutes in the morning. It will be resumed in the afternoon.—Reuter.

### De Valera To Be Guest Of Premier

RUGBY, June 9.

Mr. De Valera is travelling from Ireland to London to-night to resume discussions with the Ministers on the difficulty between the two countries in relation to the negotiations in connection with the Ottawa Imperial Economic Conference.

The Dominions Secretary Mr. Thomas and a representative of the Prime Minister will be among those meeting him when he arrives during the early hours of to-morrow.

During discussions he will be the luncheon guest of the Prime Minister at 10, Downing Street.

It is expected that he will return to Dublin in the evening.—B.O.W.

## IRISH OATH BILL

### Dail Senate Clash

LONDON, June 9.

Drastic changes in the bill for the removal of the oath of allegiance were made when the measure was considered in committee by the Irish Free State Senate yesterday, and the result has been that the whole political situation in the Free State has undergone considerable change.

The Senate accepted the clause abolishing the oath, but deleted that part of the bill which repeals section two of the Free State Constitution, which prevents the enactment of any legislation opposed to the terms of the Irish Treaty.

A further amendment was passed postponing the enactment of the whole measure until an agreement is reached with the British Government. If the Dail rejects the amended bill, eighteen months must elapse before the bill can be reintroduced and passed despite the Senate's opposition. Alternatively, Mr. De Valera might decide to declare an immediate general election. Newspapers think that the latter course is unlikely.—B. O. W.

## DE VALERA "MOBBED" IN LONDON

### Rousing Reception By His Compatriots

LONDON, June 10.

The Irish population of London was fully represented at Euston early this morning to give a rousing welcome to President De Valera who has come here to resume the Anglo-Irish negotiations.

Mr. Thomas headed the official deputation to offer welcome to Mr. De Valera and entered car with the guest with utmost difficulty owing to mobbing by the crowds.—Reuter

### IMPERIAL MONETARY POLICY

*No Detailed View In Advance Of Ottawa, Says Chamberlain*

RUGBY, June 9.

Asked whether his Department was evolving an Imperial Monetary Policy for submission to the Ottawa Conference, the Chancellor of Exchequer, Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons to-day, said that questions of the monetary policy as affecting the various parts of the Empire had constantly been before the Treasury particularly in recent months as part of their normal duties. He added that Government would welcome discussion of these important questions at Ottawa but he did not consider it desirable to express any detailed view in advance of such discussions.—B.O.W.

### Britain's War Debt To U. S. A.

RUGBY, June 9.

Asked regarding the amount included in Britain's War Debt to the United States of America represented by guarantees given by Britain for material supplied direct to France on French account, Major Elliot, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, replied that the British War Debt to the United States contained no specific items of the kind referred to. The position was that, if Britain had not had any calls for assistance from her allies it would have been unnecessary for her to have asked assistance from the United States Government.—B.O.W.

### Sterilisation Of Mental Defectives

Rugby.—A Committee to inquire into the sterilisation of mental defectives has been set up by the Health Ministry with Mr. L. G. Brock, Chairman of Board of Control, as Chairman.—B.O.W.

### MORE ARTICLES ON "FREE LIST"

LONDON, June 10.

The following articles are added to free list allowing exemption from ten per cent "advalorem" import duties:—

Unground crude emery, mercury, argol and other crude tartrate gall-nuts and kelp. Twenty-three and one-third per cent additional duty making a total of thirty-three and one-third per cent has been temporarily imposed on semi-finished iron and steel products in original imports.

The scheme will be varied from June 14 by the inclusion and the exclusion of certain classifications. A notable inclusion is pigiron (except charcoal smelted).

Owing to the recent steep fall in quotations the Continental products is gravely menacing the Home production.—Reuter's Special Service.

### Soldier Commits Suicide

POONA, June 10.

Pte. R. Sharp of Kings Own Scottish Borderers, Poona, committed suicide in the early hours of this morning by shooting himself. The deceased was on sentry duty outside the Kirkee Arsenal. About 1-30 a.m. when in fit of depression he put the rifle to his head and blew out his brains.—A.P.

## INDIANS WIN BY NINE WICKETS

### Amarsingh On Top Again

### RATCLIFFE'S NOT OUT CENTURY

(Special Cable).

LONDON, June 10.

**All-India cricket team won by nine wickets their match against Cambridge University which began at Cambridge on Wednesday.**

**CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY:**

| | |
|---|---|
| I Innings | 92 |
| II Innings | 274 |

**ALL-INDIA:**

| | |
|---|---|
| I Innings | 303 |
| II Innings for 1 wicket | 59 |

When the match was resumed to-day, Cambridge added 60 runs to their yesterday's total before they were dismissed. Ratcliffe made 52 of these and remained not out with 112.

Glorious weather prevailed and the wicket was good. Rought-Rought who, with Ratcliffe, was not out yesterday, was clean-bowled by Amarsingh for 11. Amarsingh then went on to dismiss Farnes and Pelham both for ducks, and Palia disposed of Titney for 3. Innings thus yielded 274 runs.

Ratcliffe was unbeaten with 112 made in an admirable innings lasting 10 minutes over 4 hours. He hit 10 times to boundary.

Amarsingh took 6 wickets for 70 runs and Jahangir Khan, 3 for 97.

Indians, with 59 to make for win, opened with Wazir Ali and Naomal, but lost the former off the first ball bowled, Farnes dismissing him for a duck. Naomal and Palia were not out with 13 and 10 respectively at lunch interval, total being 28 for 1.

Scores:—

**CAMBRIDGE 2ND INNINGS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Hazelrigg c Colah, b Amarsingh | 11 |
| Allen b Amarsingh | 1 |
| Wilcox b Amarsingh | 13 |
| Hadingham b Jehangir Khan | 30 |
| Parry c Lall Singh, b Jehangir Khan | 7 |
| Grant b Jehangir Khan | 1 |
| Ratcliffe, not out | 112 |
| Rought-Rought b Amarsingh | 11 |
| Farnes b Amarsingh | 0 |
| Pelham b Amarsingh | 0 |
| Titney b Palia | 3 |
| Extras | 35 |
| Total | 274 |

Bowling analysis:—Amarsingh 48/20/70/6, Jehangir Khan 3 for 97, Naidu 0 for 15, Palia 1 for 28, Naomal 0 for 7, Wazir Ali 0 for 13, Colah 0 for 9.

On resumption after lunch, Indian was added the necessary 31 runs without further loss and won the match by 9 wickets. Naomal and Palia were not out with 23 and 29.

**ALL-INDIA 2ND INNINGS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Wazir Ali, b Farnes | 0 |
| Naomal, not out | 23 |
| Palia, not out | 29 |
| Extras | 7 |
| Total (for one wicket) | 59 |

Bowling analysis:—Farnes 1 for 19.—Reuter's Special.

### BRITISH OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

*Gene Sarazen Wins With Record Aggregate*

LONDON, June 10.

The American Gene Sarazen won the British Open Golf Championship at Sandwich to-day with a record aggregate score of 283 for 72 holes. His scores for four rounds of competition proper were 70, 69, 70 and 74 respectively.—Reuter's Special.

### DEPRESSED CLASSES CONFERENCE

*Postponed To June 18 And 19*

NEW DELHI, June 10.

It is understood that the Depressed Classes Conference which was to be held in Bombay on 11th and 12th June under the presidentship of Mr. M. C. Rajah, has been postponed to 18th and 19th June.—A. P.

## SENSATIONAL TURN IN MEERUT CASE

### Gopal Basak Refuses To Come To Court And Withdraws Counsel

ALLAHABAD, June 10.

Mr. Kemp, Crown Counsel in the Meerut Conspiracy Case, appeared to-day before Mr. Justice Kendall of the Allahabad High Court and moved an application that the case be proceeded with at Meerut in the absence of one of the accused, Gopalchunder Basak, who refused to come to Court and had withdrawn his counsel from the case.

Mr. Kemp submitted that these were only delaying tactics. His Lordship granted the application.—A. P.

### Benares University Students' Quarters Raided In Lucknow

LUCKNOW, June 10.

Acting on information the police raided the house occupied by a student of the Benares Hindu University named Kale and are alleged to have seized a cyclo-style machine and a mass of Congress literature. Kale was taken into custody.—A. P.

### A. I. MUSLIM CONFERENCE

*Sir A. Rahim's Statement*

SIMLA, June 10.

Sir Abdur Rahim, a member of the Legislative Assembly in a statement to the Associated Press says:—

Let me inform you that I was not present at any meeting of the All-India Muslim Conference on June 8 or any other date at Simla or elsewhere. I was not aware of the proceedings of any such meeting until I saw the newspapers this morning.

I have already expressed my views on the Lothian Committee's report at an interview to press representative two days ago.—A.P.

### MUSLIM LEAGUE COUNCIL

*Joint Secretary's Statement*

NEW DELHI, June 8.
(By Mail).

Mr. S. M. Abdullah, Joint Secretary of the Moslem League, in a statement to the press says: "Some misunderstanding seems to have arisen over the resolution of the Council of the League relating to the Bengal resolutions considered by the Council in its meeting of 29th May.

It seems to have been assumed that the Council approved of the resolution relating to joint electorates. This is entirely incorrect. The Council approved of the resolution which stated that the reservation of a minority of seats for Moslems in the Bengal Legislature would not be acceptable to Moslems and also of the resolution declaring that Moslems of Bengal were emphatically opposed to a second chamber and special constituencies.

**ASCERTAINING BENGAL OPINION.**

As regards the third resolution, relating to franchise, electorates and reservation of seats, there was general desire to condemn it but before arriving at any decision, it was considered desirable to ascertain Bengal Moslem opinion concerning these matters and the Secretary was accordingly instructed to ascertain such opinion.

Consideration of this resolution was in the meantime postponed till the next meeting of the Council, when the resolution, along with the opinions outlined by the Secretary will be laid before the Council. It is wrong, therefore, to assume that the Council has even impliedly approved of that resolution."—A.P.

### Picketing Arrests At Lucknow

(From Our Correspondent).

LUCKNOW, June 8.

Three volunteers have been arrested yesterday for picketing of a foreign cloth shop in Aminabad.

## Bombay Shows A Clean Slate On Friday

### NO STRAY ASSAULTS AND NO RIOTING

BOMBAY, Friday.

**For the first time since the commencement of the riot the city enjoyed absolute peace and tranquility. Not even an isolated case of assault is reported from any of the police stations.**

**7 PERSONS ARRESTED.**

**Five persons were arrested to-day by the Mahabardi police, while two persons were taken to custody by the Lamington Road police in connection with rioting.**

**One Hindu, who was admitted to the Nair Hospital some days back suffering from bullet wounds died to-day.**

(Earlier News on Page 7.)

## Daring Dacoity At Gudivada

### OVER Rs. 4½ LAKHS TAKEN AWAY

GUDIVADA, June 9.

A dozen arrests are reported to to have been committed in the house of Mr. Jupudy Gangaya, a wealthy resident of Garikaparru near Bhimavaram on the evening of Saturday last.

Enquiries show that documents worth about Rs. 4 1/2 lakhs have been stolen. Kesarow, son of Gangayya who arrived on the scene late that night was fired upon by the dacoit gang.

Deputy Superintendent of Police, West Godavery, proceeded to the village with reserve police and made about half a dozen house searches.

Dozen arrests are reported to have been made.—A.P.

### STUDENT GET 4 YEARS' ROGOROUS

*Possessing Unlicensed Revolver*

CALCUTTA, June 10.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate as Special Magistrate has sentenced Devkumar Das, a fourth-year student of the City College, Calcutta, to four years' rigorous imprisonment for unlicensed possession of a revolver and forty-two cartridges under 20, Arms Act.

The accused pleaded guilty.—A.P.

### LAND REVENUE REMISSIONS

*Over Rs. 43 Lakhs In Punjab*

LAHORE, June 10.

The Punjab Government has sanctioned in areas where conditions warrant it, remissions of land revenue, fixed or fluctuating, estimated approximately to total Rs. 19 lakhs.

In addition to this the Government has sanctioned all round remission of one rupee per acre in occupier's rates for wheat in canal irrigated areas on all perennial canals which will give a total concession of Rs. 24 lakhs. Thus the total special relief given is Rs. 43 lakhs. This does not include the remission of over Rs. 2 1/4 lakhs granted in Lyallpur and Jhang districts for damage due to hailstorms, nor remission for crop failures which will be dealt with as usual undes the ordinary rules for remission and suspension.—A. P.

## Dewan Welcomes Swadeshism

### EXHIBITION OPENED AT MYSORE

MYSORE, June 10.

Before a large and distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen, Sir Mirza Ismail, the Dewan of Mysort, performed the ceremony to-day of opening the Swadeshi Exhibition at Banumiah High School, Mysore.

In declaring it open he observed that private enterprise and initiative were of inestimable value to the State as they afforded clear indication that there was life in the country and that people were not content to sit still, but were anxious to take real part in constructive work.

To encourage such spirit among the people, anything the Government could do should be done. The Mysore Government, he said, would take the greatest possible interest in all such activities and derive the utmost pleasure from according them all possible help.

SWADESHISM WELCOMED.

The spirit of Swadeshism which was now prevailing in the country should be welcomed. Advantage should be taken of it to start new industries which were likely to be successful economically. If an industry was to survive in the keen competition which was a feature of modern life, it should have something more substantial to sustain it than the mere fact that it was a local product.

Referring to the present position the Dewan said that Mysore suffered along with the rest of the world from depression.—A.P.

### PROFESSOR'S TRIAL IN JAIL

*For Possessing "Unauthorised" Statement*

(From Our Correspondent).

LUCKNOW, June 8.

The trial of Prof. Asrani and others arrested in a house on the 19th May took place yesterday in the jail.

It is alleged that the charge against them is that they possessed the printed copies of the statement on repression in India till the 20th of April issued by Pandit Malaviya, which the Magistrate is alleged to have described as unauthorised.

Their case has been adjourned till Tuesday next.

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Bombay, 10th June, 1932. R7340

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ANNOUNCEMENT

KATHIAWAR FLYING CLUB, LTD.
AHMEDABAD CENTRE.

The Public will be interested to know that the Management of Kathiawar Flying Club Ltd., will open a branch at Ahmedabad in couple of weeks.

Those who are interested in Aviation are requested to get full particulars from the Office of:—
THE SECRETARY,
Kathiawar Flying Club Ltd.
Gheekanta, Road,
AHMEDABAD.

## Public Notices

# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

# 5½ per cent. LOAN, 1938-40.

ISSUE PRICE RS. 98 PER CENT

**Open from the 6th June To The 18th June, 1932**

May be purchased at the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA and TREASURIES.

May also be purchased at POST OFFICES up to Rs. 20,000 per applicant. In this case interest will be EXEMPT FROM INCOME-TAX if scrip is left in the custody of the Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs.

Payment may be made in the form of Cash, 1932 Bonds, or Treasury Bills.

Further particulars on application at any GOVERNMENT TREASURY, POST OFFICE, or BRANCH of the IMPERIAL BANK of India. 4995

THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as at the MEETING of the share-holders of the abovenamed company held on the 10th instant, the necessary quorum was not present the said meeting stands adjourned till Friday the 17th day of June, 1932 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 18, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay to consider and if thought fit to pass the following Resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution.

"That sanction be given to the Liquidator compromising the claim of the company against Abdul Jaber EL-Khedery of Basrah for the sum of Rs. 30,000".

Dated this 10th day of June, 1932
H. D. MAPARA.
Liqnidator.
5053

THE GWALIOR ENGINEERING WORKS, GWALIOR.

TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of materials required during 1932-33 and will be received upto 15th July, 1932.

Tender forms as also the list, etc. can be had from the above office on payment of Rs. 5/- before the 25th June, 1932, after which date no lists will be issued.

The undersigned, whose decision shall be final, reserves the right to reject the whole or part of any tender without assigning reasons and does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender.

CONTROLLER,
Gwalior Engineering Works.
5050

## Legal Notices.

**NOTICE.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAMCHANDRA SITARAM DEV, of Andheri, Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell to my client, JAY RAJ of Khar, Hindu inhabitant, the lands situated at Vicar Mandli at Khar, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, measuring 16-14 gunthas, bearing Survey No. 129 Pot No. 4 and 7, and Survey No. 143, Pot No. 3 and 6.

All persons having any claim against or to the said properties or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at 510, Kalbadevi Road, Moos Building, II Floor, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

M. A. SUVARNA.
Purchaser's Advocate.
5052

THE RAJARAM COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR.

WILL RE-OPEN, on 18th June 1932, Intermediate Science (A and B), B.Sc., B.A. Honours and Pass courses in all principal subjects are taught here. Students can take up German in F. Y. and Inter Classes or Ardhmagdhi in all classes up to M.A.

Free accommodation in the Local Communal Boarding Houses, Efficient staff, healthy climate, cheaper living and lower fees. Hostel arrangements are made for a limited number of students. Get Students' Handbook by sending six annas postage stamps. Apply for admission and Hostel accommodation to Principal Dr. Bathkrishna. 4993

## Legal Notices.

**NOTICE**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MOOSA HAJI OOSMAN, Bai KHATUBAI, wife of Mahomed Sulleman and HAJRABAI, wife of Haji Noormahomed Haji Abdulla Unawalla, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, as the heirs and legal representatives of Bai YEMNABAI, widow of Alimahomed Haji Valimahomed have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client the said Bai KHATUBAI, wife of Mahomed Sulleman.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 15, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof: otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece of land of the Pezzandari tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the South side of Nakhoda Street in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 85 2/9 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1342, Cadastral No. 1238 Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B. Ward No. 941, Street No. 29 and bounded, on or towards the North by the said Nakhoda Street, on or towards the East by the property of Sardar Sulleman Haji Kassam Mitha, on or towards the South by a Halalkore passage and on or towards the West by the house of Haji Kassam Haji Ahmed.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1932.

MAHOMED ALI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

## Public Notices

**NOTICE.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the triennial term of the present Notified Area Committee of Andheri expires on the 9th July, 1932, and two non-official members are to be elected.

Notice is accordingly given that a Public Meeting of the Rate-Payers of the said Notified Area will be held at Gazder Hall near Andheri Railway Station on SATURDAY, the 25th June, 1932, from 8 to 11 A.M. (S. T.) when the Personal Assistant to the Collector, Bombay Suburban District will conduct the election of the said members of the new Committee.

Voting by proxy will not be allowed.

CAESER D'MELLO,
Chairman,
Andheri Notified Area Committee.
Andheri, June 9, 1932.
5049

## AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

AUCTIONEERS,
& COMMISSION AGENTS
123, Meadows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY

SALE OF A PRESS AND GINNING FACTORY AT NARDANA IN KHANDESH JILLA, WEST KHANDESH AND VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT MAUZE VARUD TALUKA, KHANDESH.

Sale at the Sale Rooms of the Auctioneers at 123, Medows Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd June, 1932; at 3-30 P.M. (S. T.) by Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., under instructions from Mr. K. H. McCormack, Receiver appointed in Suit No. 905 of 1929 (The Indian Cotton Co. Ltd. v/s. Fatmabai, widow of Sharafali Mahomedali and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Judge's Order dated 25th September, 1931.

LOT NO. 1 (NARANDA TALUKA)

All those nine pieces or parcels of partly agricultural and partly built upon land together with Factories buildings, tenements, dwelling houses and godowns thereon situated at Nardana in Taluka Sind, Kheda District, West Khandesh in Zilla Khandesh, Pot Tukdi Sind Khed in the registration Sub-District of Sind Kheda the detailed particulars of which lands are:—

| Serial No. | Survey No. | Entry No. | Area. A.G. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 99 | 152 | 6- 2 |
| 2 | 100 | 153 | 5-35 |
| 3 | 101(A) | 154 | 1-38 |
| | 101(B) | | 1-16 |
| 4 | 101 | 154 | 3-13 |
| 5 | 102 | 156 | 3-34 |
| 6 | 103 | 157 | 3-28 |
| 7 | 104 | 158 | 5-31 |
| 8 | 105 | 159 | 2- 1 |
| 9 | 200 | 294 | 0-38 |

Together with all fixed machinery for ginning and Pressing Plants, Boilers, Engines, Pumps, Donkeys, Lathes and other structures of permanent nature built for standing on the aforesaid pieces and parcels of land.

Lot No. II Property at Mauze Varud Taluka Sind Khed, Zilla Khandesh.

FIRSTLY:

| Name of land | S. No. | Acre. | Guntha. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) Manache Dhing | 85 | 15 | 32 |
| (2) Ghindha Patiwala | 351 | 10 | 0 |
| (3) Teliwada | 314/2 | 5 | 17 |

SECONDLY:

Land, situate at Mouze Varud, Taluka Sind, Khed District, West Khandesh.

| Name of land | S. No. | Acre | Guntha |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) Deparaiwala | 36 | 5 | 29 |
| (2) Onkare | 42 | 7 | 19 |
| (3) Satvales | 49 | 5 | 37 |
| (4) Chinda Bahikamawales | 44 | 3 | 37 |
| (5) Lilavwala | 252 | 7 | 15 |
| (6) Gandhalyvala | 349 | 25 | 26 |

THIRDLY

Land, situate at Mauze, Ajande Taluka, Sirpur District, West Khandesh in the registration Sub-District of Dhulia Khandesh part of S. No. 1 on the West side acre 8-0.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain & Vaidya, Solicitors, 121 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owners on MONDAY, the 27th June 1932, at 2 p. m. (S. T.) at Carnac Bridge, Goods Depot, booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of wheat, gram, barley, grain-sweepings, iron packages, cotton seeds, etc.

A descriptive list of booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due can be seen on any of the Notice Boards in the Goods Sheds at Carnac Bridge Depot.

MENESSE & CO.

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# GOOD NEWS FOR SMOKERS

**'Smokker's'**
**Dental Powder**

This is an antiseptic, deodorising and cleansing tooth powder. It prevents halitosis and cures sore-throat due to the juices of tobacco. It removes dark colour on the teeth due to the habit of smoking or other causes and makes them pearly white.

**'Smokker's'**
**Gargle Fluid**

This highly concentrated antiseptic Fluid removes the smell of tobacco from the mouth, nicotine stains on the teeth and sore-throat arising out of the habit of smoking. It is an antiseptic preventive and cure for ulcerated and spongy gums and halitosis.

Manufactured by
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LOCAL STOCKISTS:
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**SEE THIS PICTURE AND PEER INTO THE SOUL OF HUMANITY**

# OVER The HILL

A Fox Picture with
**MAE MARSH, JAMES DUNN AND SALLY EILERS**
Here is a picture that glorifies love of Home and Family—of Mother—and of Sweethearts

# OVER THE HILL

NOW ON AT
# WELLINGTON
Everyday during week at 6-30 & 10 P.M. Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 4 P.M.

**Madan's Great Musical Talkie**
Revived by Public Request
# SHIRIN—FARHAD
with
**Master Nissar and Miss Kajjan**
DAILY 5 & 7 p.m. Saturday & Sunday Matinee 3 p.m.
**WEST END TALKIES**
Lamington Road.

*Coming Very Shortly*
KRISHNATONE'S
MOST POWERFUL MYTHOLOGICAL HINDI-TALKIE WITH LAVISH SETTINGS & COSTLY COSTUMES.
# KRISHNA-AVATAR
WITH SHANTAKUMARI; JYOTSNA BOLE & HYDERSHA; BASANT KUMAR DAS
Story By:—DAVE.
Photy. By:—G. PATEL.
Supn. By:—KRISHNA KUMAR.
Direction By:—KISENLAL PRITAMLAL.
Sound-recording by
Y. S. KHOTARE & THAKORLAL PATEL.
CLEAR SOUND—DELIGHTFUL AND MELODIOUS SONGS ASTOUNDING AND EXTRAORDINARY SUBJECT.
# KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charni Road.
WATCH THE DATE.

*Coming Shortly*
SARASVATI
CINETONE'S (Poona)
*FIRST MAIDEN PRODUCTION*
# SHYAM-SUNDER
Marathi and Hindi Talkie.
Directed by BHAL PENDHARKER
Featuring by MASTER MODAK and Miss SHANTA APTE.
# WEST-END TALKIES
Charni Road & Lamington Road.
WATCH FOR THE DATE!


# Shown On The Screen

## AT THE CAPITOL
### Joan Crawford's Success

"Torch Song", the play that literally swept Broadway off her feet, is here this week at the Capitol—an even more exciting talkie. It is acclaimed by critics and public alike the most dramatic smash of its type to reach the screen and easily Joan Crawford's best.

"Laughing Sinners", as the talkie is called, is the stirring love story of a fascinating little song-and-dance girl whose religious conversion leads to so much heartbreak and happiness. Joan Crawford plays the part of a Salvation Army lassie, and just how superbly she fulfils the promise offered in her dynamic performance in "Paid". You may well judge for yourself. Undoubtedly this is her most difficult role. Comedy and tragedy meet at so close a range that the part in less experienced hands would certainly have resulted in failure. As it is, "Laughing Sinners" becomes a glorious cameo in screen and histrionic technique.

Neil Hamilton and Clark share leading men honours, the former in the role of Howard, the irresponsible young salesman who offers temptation; the latter as the devoted Salvation Army admirer. Both players are splendidly cast and their work can be summed up in two words sheer conviction. There is no straining effect. Marjorie Rambeau and Cliff Edwards provide the comedy feature.

An all colour singing dancing extravaganza entitled the "Devil's Cabaret" completes a good programme together with a new "Travel Talk".

## TALLULAH BANKHEAD IN LOVE DRAMA
### At The Excelsior

Tallullah Bankhead, for long the idol of the British stage, is co-featured in "My Sin", a thrilling Paramount talkie depicting the regeneration of a man and a woman, one crushed by bitter circumstances and the other demoralised by wild living. The picture, which is coming this week to the Excelsior, is her second success following her talking debut in the "Tarnished Lady" where she scored a great hit by her magnetic personality and radiat charm. The story of "My Sin", deals with a woman's efforts to efface the brand of shame that shadows her past, herself for love and happiness. It tells, too, the story of a man who, in saving a woman, saves himself, both being helped in their spiritual conversion by a pure and understanding love for each other. The plot evolves another intriguing situation. Should a woman with a shady past tell her prospective husband about the events of her unconventional life and thereby risk her future happiness? Should the man be equally candid with the woman he loves? This conflict between truth and fear is treated in the picture in a novel way. Here is a story that demands an actor of strength and versatility for its leading male characterization, and a wise selection is made by casting Frederic March for the part. Tallullah puts into her role all the beauty, vivacity, charm and sophistication for which she is noted, and teamed with March, she gives tone and quality of thrilling story. Her rare gift for character-impersonation and dramatic ability find the fullest scope in a role that fits her admirably. The story is filled with dramatic incidents. Its vivid scenes range from the tropical atmosphere of Panama to the noise and bustle of New York. Other important roles in the picture are filled by Harry Devonport, Jay Fassett, Scott Kolk, Anne Sutherland, and Margaret Adams, all players of recognised ability.

## Sybil Thorndike In British Talkie
### AT THE EMPIRE

"Hindle Wakes", a Gaumont British picture which will be screened at the Empire Theatre from Saturday, is based on Stanley Houghton's famous play of Lancashire life, and has a splendid cast including Dame Sybil Thorndike, the famous English actress, Muriel Angelus, Belle Chrystall, Norman McKinnell, and John Stuart. Stanley Houghton's ever popular play is about an independent-minded mill girl who is bent upon having a good time. When the play was first presented, it was regarded as revolutionary as preaching a new social order in the new code of relationship between the sexes. This note is preserved in the film which is a story of every day life, human, simple and sincere. The characters are real people, not puppets, and their adventures and emotions are of a kind that happen in ordinary workaday life. It is entertainment that holds the interest with its intimate glimpse into the working lives of a typical Lancashire family. Vast mills, humble streets, Lancashire at work and play—these make a varied background for the drama which is enacted by skilfully etched characters. The plot deals with an indiscreet romance between a mill girl and a millowner's son while on a holiday during the Wakes festival, leading to a difficult situation for themselves and their parents. How their perplexity is solved by the girl's strange conduct forms the climax of the story.

## AT THE RIALTO
### The Champ

In response to popular demand and to give an opportunity to residents of the Northern part of the city who were not able to see "The Champ" at the Capitol last week on account of the disturbance the management have very thoughtfully transferred the picture to the Rialto where it will be on all this week. This Metro - Goldwyn-Mayer miracle production is an epic of fatherhood that reaches down into the heart of humanity.

Verily a picture one should not miss to facilitate which the Rialto is holding three shows daily, at 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M. throughout the week.

## "COCK OF THE AIR"
### At The Pathe Cinema

"Cock of the Air," the new air

"Cock Of The Air," featuring Bille Dove and Chester Morris, shown from this evening at the Pathe Cinema.

comedy, comes to the Pathe Theatre to-day. This is Howard Hughes' latest production, and once again the producer of Hell's Angels, The Front Page and other film sensations, crashes through with a hit-picture.

'Cock of the Air', a United Artists Picture, is a brilliant picturization of a daring story. It is ultra-sophisticated comedy, minus the usual hokum and vulgarity associated with sophisticated pictures. Extravagantly produced, and brilliantly directed, 'Cock of the Air' is sheer entertainment from start to finish.

It is played by a crack cast headed by Chester Morris, and supported by Billie Dove, Matt Moore, Yola D'Avril, Walter Catlett, Vivien Oakland and Louis Alberni. Lavish settings and daring but deft treatment of a bold theme, combine to make 'Cock of the Air,' the sensation of comedes.

The story, an original, concerns the exciting love-match between the romantic 'ace' of the American Air Service, played by Morris, and the 'toast of Paris' enacted by Miss Dove. The complications which ensue when the 'master' and 'mistress' of romance meet on common ground form the basis of an amazing and highly-spiced tale of love and adventure in a World War background.

Morris, as the gay romancer for the first time, is sensational. This performance has already won for him an army of new fans, particularly among the feminine contingent.

Billie Dove is seen in a vampish impersonation for the first time, and gives the most intriguing performance of her career.

'Cock of the Air' is strictly a farce and it contains as many real laughs as can be packed into a single entertainment. More than this, it has been filmed in a background of beauty, amid the most lavish settings ever used in a motion picture and with musical embellishments which contribute to both the plot motif and general magnificence of the production.

Added to this are a series of thrilling air scenes, reminiscent of the spectacular quality of Hell's Angels.

'Cock of the Air' was directed by Tom Buckingham, and the story and dialogue was written by Robert E. Sherwood, noted critic and playwright, and Charles Lederer.

## "HUSH MONEY" AND "GOLDIE"
### At The Empress Cinema

Two highly entertaining Fox Movietone pictures combine to offer a double treat at the Empress Cinema, Lamington Road, this week. John Bennet, Hardie Albright and Owen Moore make up a splendid cast in "Hush Money" a very intriguing drama showing how a woman's happiness is threatened by her past, marred by the indiscretions of her earlier youth. It reveals how a group of well dressed, smart and clever men devote their talents to fleecing wealthy visitors in New York City Owen Moore is the chief racketter, debonair, sauve, seemingly cultured, and thus it is easy for him to induce Joan Bennet, a beautiful girl down on her luck, to accept his parantage etaion rhsdlu cmf his patronage. Later she finds to her dismay his true calling, but nothing except be one of the gang and pose as the wife of Moore who uses her asabait to become acquainted with well-to-do people whom he wants ti make his victims. By a mis-chance the gang is rounded up and sent to serve various terms in jail. Released from prison Joan determines to go straight and falls in love with Hardie Albright, a fine young man of high character. They are married and she becimes the mother of a boy, but the scepile of her past is brought back to her by Moore, her former associate, who attempts to blackmail her. But a friendly detective straightens out her problem, though at a terrific cost ti her as the story reveals. Joan does fine work in her new role and reveals a new side of her versatility as an emotional actress. "Goldie," the other Fox Talkie at the Empress, has in its cast the charming actress Jean Harliw, who starred in "Hells Angles" recently shown in Bombay. Co-featured with her are Spencer Tracy, and Warren Hymer, both known for their comic talents. Tracy and Hymer are two sailor friends, bent on getting the most kicks out of life. Intermingled with their constant bickering, the two pals play at love in every important sea-port of the globe until they land at Calais. There they meet Jean Harlow, vivid platinum blonde beauty with a street carnival. They don't have to play at love with her, love happens to be her game at which she matches with them until both cry "quit."

## "YOUNG SINNERS"
### At The Wellington Talkies

"Young Sinners", which, as a play had a sensational success on the stage, is even greater as a talkie-version which will be screened at the Wellington Talkies, Dhobi Talao, from Saturday.

The chief interest of the Drama centres around Thomas Meighon, the celebrated star, who has a featured role as the rollicking Irish trainer who, by almost brutal force, regenerates the body and soul of the headstrong and spendthrift son of a millionaire. Hardie Albright who with Dorothy Jordan furnishes the romantic interest, gives a spirited and intelligent interpretation of his role of the prodigal son. Other fine performances are given by Cecilia Loftus, James Kirkwood, and Edmond Breese.

The most appealing note in the drama is the problem confronting the wealthy father when his son, seasoned in the ways of his elders, eventually defies all parental guidance and control, and sets out to lead his own life in his own way and finally finds himself caught in the grip of a powerful trainer employed by his father to reclaim the boy from his effeminate and indolent life. The interesting character of the physical culture trainer is played with distinction and force by Thomas Meighon whose performance constitutes one of the outstanding points of merit in the play. The efficacy of rigid training judiciously applied to growing youths is demonstrated when we see in the drama Gene Gibson, the ne'er-do-well, the drunkard, the bully, gradually regaining his normal balance under the strict discipline of his stern master. It is a psychological fact familiar to all educationists.

## "SHIRIN FARHAD"
### At The West End

Madan's popular musical talkie "Shirin Farhad," featuring the famous screen-couple Master Nissar and Miss Kajjan, will be screened again at the West End Cinema, Lamington Road, from Saturday throughout the week.

The timings of the shows are:—5 and 7 p.m. daily with an extra matinee at 3 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday.

# OUR COMPETITIONS
## Rs. 10,000

***More than Rs. 10,000 have been distributed in prizes during the last five months through the combined competitions of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."***


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1 Year, Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year, Rs. 10. Correct answers for five questions about futurity, Re. 1. V.P. As. 8. Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age
**Hanuman Astrological Office, Tiruttani, S. India.**

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| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed | 60,00,000 |
| Capital Called-up | 30,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 20,00,000 |

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Mr. Ramlal Hiralal Desai, B.A., LL.B., Naib Dewan, Baroda.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent, per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
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LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
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C. E. RANDLE,
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There is no need of dressing the wounds nor are baths prohibited.

PRICE Rs. 2
Postage extra.

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Nodular, Tubercular, Aenasthetic, Para or mixed is promptly cured by internal and external specifics including those for fumigation and bath for 45 days at Rs. 15 per set. Postage extra.

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Mr. S. R. C. Ayyar, Nagore:—Found your medicine very effective. Dr. G. A. Rao, L.M.P. Pudukottah:—I have advised patient to continue your medicines.

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or white patches, due to loss of pigmentation or colouring matter in the blood or any other causes are cured by specifics both internal and external at Rs. 10 per set. Postage extra. Dr. B. M Misra, L.M.S., in charge, Police Hospital, Puri: I found good results. B. Singh, Esq., Port Blair:—My son got complete cure. J. L Proctor, Bombay:—Cured my patches entirely. H. I. Shaik, Esq. Poona:—Spots vanished completely. Captain A. I. Shaik., Shikarpur, Sind.—I have found Leucoderma Specific very useful. Behar Chemical Works, Shree Gauranga Bhavan, Bhagalpur. Tele. Add.: "Chemists," or from Thompson and Taylor. Ltd., Bombay and D. Macedo & Co., Poona.



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# LABOUR LEADERS, NOT COMMUNISTS

## Defence Argument Of Mitra, Alwe And Kasle

### MEERUT CONSPIRACY TRIAL

MEERUT, June 7

In the Meerut Conspiracy Case to-day Mr. Pyare Lal Sharma took up the arguments on behalf of Mr. Radha Raman Mitra, an accused from Calcutta. The prosecution case against Mitra was summarised in the committal order in these words:—"There can be no doubt that he was entirely at one with the members of the workers and peasants party and was considered by them as one of their workers and that he worked with them with their methods and for their objects."

Mr. Sharma argued that the case against Mitra was thus confined to his association with the W. P. P and proceeded to deal with the evidence against him item by item.

Mr. Sharma said that Mitra was the general secretary of the Bengal Jute Workers Association, which was affiliated to the W P P and he was thus indirectly associated with the W P P. There was no evidence of his independent membership of the party. The evidence does not establish such a connection as would render Mitra liable as a member of the W P P. You cannot infer that he was in any way concerned with the W. P. P."

YOUNG COMRADES

As regards his association with the Young Comrades League, Mr. Sharma said the registers and minutes of the League disclosed that Mr. Mitra had paid certain small sums as a donations and was present at some of their meetings mostly as a guest. It was also announced that Mr. Mitra was to conduct a Hindi class under the auspices of the League for Bengalis etc. Counsel observed that it should not be forgotten that Mitra was a teacher by profession. "Two aspects of Mr Mitra's case, as proved by the prosecution evidence itself, are that he was not connected formally and constitutionally with the W P P and was not actively associated with the youth organisation.

Mr. Sharma then dealt with Mr. Mitra's Trade Union activities and the Calcutta Scavengers strike, Changail Jute Workers strike and the Lilooah, Ondal and Asansol strikes.

ALWE AND KASHE

Taking up the defence of accused Alwe and Kasle, office-bearers of the Girni Kamgar Union, which had played a prominent part in the textile strike of 1928, Mr. D. P Sinha, the defence Counsel, said that the case against these two textile iperatives of Bombay was very simple. They were unlettered workmen who had joined the Trade Union Movement under the stress of economic grievances. In considering their case it had to be remembered that intellectually they were incapable of comprehending the aims and objects of a body like the Communist International.

Turning to the case against Alwe, Mr Sinha said that he was in the trade union movement long before the communist were on the scene as president of the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal which was transformed into the Girni Kamgar Union in 1928.

ALWE'S SPEECHES

Alwe's speeches, reports of which had been filed by the prosecution, gave us an idea of his views about the trade unions and strike. Three ideas emerged from these speeches, namely (1) his anxiety to improve the lot of workers, (2) to bring about a settlement of the strike as soon as possible and (3) to preserve peace at all costs.

It was true that occasionally he indulged in language of extremism against capitalists and the Government. But it would be remembered that these speeches of the strike period were delivered at a time of extreme mental agitation. There were also special occasions of excitement as when shooting by the police took place and a worker was killed. In such circumstances, strong language was apt to be used without seriously meaning it. There was no sustained hatred against the Government although occasionally he lost control over his temper and language. His idea was that the police should not beat the workers and the Government should remain neutral in an economic dispute between workers and employers and not take sides.

MOSCOW MONEY

As regards Kasle, Mr. Sinha said he was more excitable than Alwe and often used more extreme language, but he was even keener than Alwe to bring about a settlement. In one of his speeches he spoke of Moscow and said that while the Congress had not helped the starving workers, money had come from Moscow because of Bradley and their other leaders. He had no understanding to realize who exactly had sent the money and for what purpose.

Mr. Sinha submitted that in the case of both these workers, their speeches should not be seriously relied upon in judging whether they were associated with the Communist International or its subordinate bodies. These workers were not accustomed to weigh their words. Theirs was more the language of desperation than an expression of any fixed ideas.

WORKERS' RAJ

It was true that they sometimes talked of a workers Raj and substituting this foreign government with a government of labourers, but they never suggested any violent methods, and the desire for keeping the peace was always there. A labour government could be legally established. It did not necessarily mean a dictatorship of the Proletariat after a violent revolution.

Finally Mr. Sinha on behalf of his five clients Tengdi, Banerjee, Desai, Alwe and Kasle appealed to the assessors that as the evidence against his clients was mainly circumstantial, they should guard against the danger of starting with a theory about the guilt of the accused and seeing if the facts fitted in. If the theory of innocence was entirely excluded by the height of evidence, then alone they could follow the other course, otherwise the points of dissimilarity were apt to be forgotten.—A. P

# GENEVA TALK-SHOP

## Stimson Disillusioned

### LENGTHY SPEECHES WITHOUT RESULT

GENEVA, (By Mail)

Clarence K. Streit writes in "New York Times":—

Secretary of State Stimson has left Geneva, after the first visit of a Cabinet chief of the United States to the seat of the League of Nations, with a new understanding of some of the basic elements in his work. These elements are the personalities of statesmen with whom he must deal every day from Washington, he valuations they put on the various things with which he also is dealing and the methods, such as the League, they have evolved for doing business.

It is as easy to err through overestimating as through underestimating the amount and value of the new baggage for which Secretary Stimson has traded the impediments which he, like every one who comes here, brought with him. Two things, however, may be useful in governing the estimates. He came with a fresh eye to the Geneva mill, well known for years to most of those with whom he dealt, including his own delegates. He stayed only a fortnight at this mill, which is geared to grind exceedingly slow.

He has had all the advantages and disadvantages of a fresh eye. Its chief advantage is the ability to see the forest which the insiders cannot see for the trees. Its chief disadvantage is the old hallucination that things here are really as simple as always seem at first glance.

STIMSON OBTAINS NEW VIEWS.

Secretary Stimson came to Geneva with the orthodox post-Wilson American idea that general disarmament can be achieved piecemeal—a few battleships among five nations in one year, a few cruisers among three nations in another year and the abolition of tanks, big cannon and gas as the next item. He goes back with the same belief but with some new views on how to apply the basic principle.

One thing, however, is puzzling observers here. Two great powers, Russia and Japan, were not invited to the last conference of the British, American, French, German and Italian delegation heads, after which it was announced that these powers would continue trying to achieve disarmament through conversations. It is asked how limitation can be achieved without conversing with the Russians and Japanese—especially with things as they are in Manchuria.

Secretary Stimson came with the idea that the only real way to achieve progress on big international questions is through secret conversations among the leaders. He returns more than ever convinced of this, and with his temperamental distastes for the method of open discussion sharpened by the acrimony produced on the eve of his arrival here by this method in the hands of Ambassador Hugh Gibson, Secretary Stimson has striven manfully for reform in this regard but Geneva, though it agrees partly with him—Geneva indeed has long been famous for its conversations—insists on combining open general discussions with these private informal talks.

MACDONALD.

With the help of Prime Minister MacDonald, who like Mr. Stimson has not participated in any public discussions of the conference—though the British Prime Minister did at least address the general public twice,—once at a luncheon of the association of journalists accredited to the League and the other time in receiving the world press—he sought to make the London conference's dialogue method dominate this parley. He succeeded until laryngitis, which prevented Secretary Stimson from talking in public, prevented Premier Tardieu of France from conversing in private.

Mr. Stimson then suddenly decided to return to the United States, but his last act was to try to get the conversations resumed in a fortnight. He left thinking he had succeeded, and he probably would have succeeded if he had been able to remain.

As it is, every day makes the date when the talks will be resumed more distant and more vague, Geneva, in short, has not converted Secretary Stimson to the merits of diplomacy by one discussion, and Secretary Stimson has not converted Geneva to diplomacy by dialogue, pure and simple.

None of the old-timers here expected Secretary Stimson to be able to take that "something concrete" back in his pocket. They believe Mr. Stimson is much too intelligent a statesman to come to any such illusions himself or to treat the first fortnight as other than an introduction.

They think he does take one thing back which is very precious, which they believe the Secretary, too, considers the most valuable acquisition of this trip. It is the proof that the American Secretary of State cannot only enter the forbidden city of Geneva but enter on the same day the front door of the League building, and still not make the front page at home.

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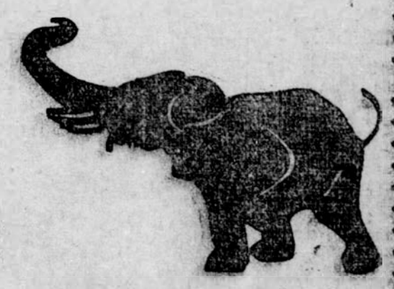

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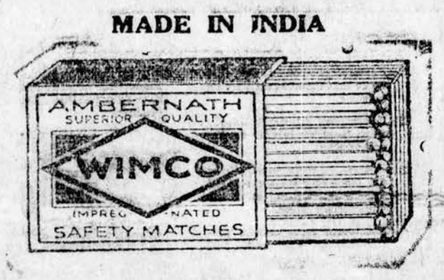


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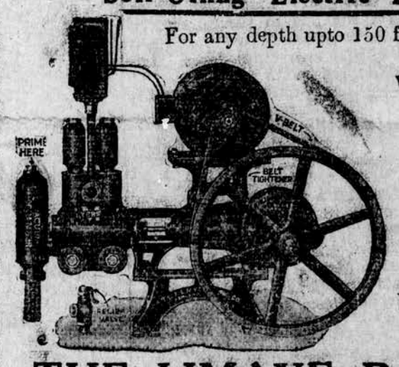


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# Battle Of The Danube

## GRAVE POLITICAL OBJECTIONS TO M. TARDIEU'S PLAN

### "The Debt That Grew Like St. Jonah's Gourd"

We have been watching from London one of the periodical attempts to save Central Europe from catastrophe. On these occasions the French and British Prime Ministers meet, survey the ruins and propose, as the case may be, a moratorium or a loan. They then adjourn and the rest of us look forward with unshaken confidence to a further meeting, which after the lapse of a year or less will again survey the ruins, and again prescribe a loan. One marvels at their devotion to the principles of homeopathic medicine, writes Mr. H. N. Brailsford in "The New Republic." (New York). Europe lies gasping under its debts, but it seems that this poison can be eliminated only by a further dose. Three or four of the Danubian states must go bankrupt, we are told, within a month, but to the irreverent outsiders it seems that the statesmanship of the Great Powers has nothing to propose in the shape of a fundamental remedy. They will lend a sum that may avail for a year or two to pay the interest on past borrowings. They will insist on the overhauling of budgets and the impostion of some measure of financial control, which will mean a further shock of deflation for patients already in the last stages of anemia. The expenditure on the social services will be cut to the bone: the staffs of ministries and railways will be searched with a fine comb: salaries, wages, pensions and doles will be mercilessly reduced. Nothing, however, in our ample experience of these methods authorizes us to hope that health will return with a rush of exuberant life in response to this meager diet.

"INCORRIGIBLE EMPIRICS.

These homeopathic physicians are incorrigible empirics, who rarely vary their habit of prescribing for the symptoms rather than the disease. They perceive that the treasuries of these Danubian states are empty, and so they proceed to shovel in a little money. On this occasion, however, they did a little thinking, and tried to go further than usual in diagnosing the malady of chronic poverty and insolvency. Twelve years after the Peace of Paris they realize belatedy some of the mischief which the Allies wrought when they ignored economics and redrew the map of Europe to suit the dictates of military strategy. The old Dual Monarchy may have been a ramshackle political structure, but it furnished a big and fairly well balanced area of internal free trade, under a single system of credit, commercial law and transport, centralized in Vienna. When half a dozen frontiers had been drawn across it, when its railways had been cut into independent sections, when new currencies, high tariffs and inexperienced essays in legal and administrative technique had broken up the old Hapsburg system, it is not surprising that markets shrank, trade dwindled and paralysis crept alike over the merchants and bankers of Vienna and the farmers of the peasant states. It was a natural impulse to enquire whether this broken economic unity could be pieced together again. The solution, however, which M. Tardieu proposed was impossibly naive.

LINKING UP "SUCCESSION STATES."

One cannot, by linking up the "succession states", as they are called, in a customs union, or a network of mutual preferences, restore the well-poised unity of the Hapsburg monarchy. The area is very much bigger and in the process of extension the former balance has been lost. For one must now include the whole of Serbia and Rumania, together with Bessarabia, which before the War was Russian. This vast new area is almost solidly agricultural. A system of tariff preferences would certainly benefit the Czechs, and to a less degree the Viennese, but it would do little to help the Hungarians, the Rumanians and the Jugoslavs to dispose of their arms produce. The appetite of the two semi-industrial states is limited at the best, and, with a controlled budget, it is unlikely to grow more robust. Evedently the market which eastern Europe requires for its grain and its pigs is to be found only in the densely peopled industrial areas of Germany: in the second place comes Italy. From Germany in turn these Danubian states draw one-fourth of their imported merchandise, which amounts to a tenth of all that Germany exports. In short, even a first superfical glance at this problem suffices for the dismissal of this French project; if one weighs its economic merits, what inevitably emerges is a wholly different and yet familiar solution. The ideally balanced unit is that "Mittel-Europa," that vast dominion of Central Europe, which it was the war aim of Berlin to knit together in the Great War. The fortune of arms dissipated this dream and delayed its creation for twelve years: today economic logic irresistibly works for its restoration.

POLITICAL INSPIRATION.

The inspiration of M. Tardieu's project was, of course, political. It was the answer to that proposal of an Austro-German Customs Union to the entry of other Danubian states, which was all but adopted when French jealousy destroyed it. To leave a vacuum would have been dangerous: something had to be invented to breathe hope into the moribund Austrian Republic. If Vienna's face could once be turned to the East, her dream of an eventual union with her Northern kinsmen must gradually fade. Paris is already the quasi-imperial metropolis of three of these states. They are her military allies; they form a satallite group behind her at Geneva: her loans have built up their armies: her capital created their arsenals and munition works: all are deep in her debt, and M. Tardieu proposed to place them under further obligations. Manifestly this Danubian economic union must have become the fettered client of French finance and a reliable tool of French policy. It could have been used with formidable effect to overawe Germany. So long as she walked with the modesty incumbent on a defeated power in paths favored by French policy, the tariffs of the Danubian Union would not be raised excessively against her, though her rival—the Czechs—would enjoy a 10-percent advantage in competition with her exports. But if she should aspire to equality in the right to arm, if she should stiffen her neck over reparations if she should talk with too much feeling about Memel or Danzig or the Polish Corridor, then manifestly a hint from the bankers and diplomats of Paris might close the Dapube to her merchants.

THE PUZZLE.

History has already buried this French project. Inevitably the Germans and Italians destroyed it, when once they were called into counsel. It menaced their legitimate interests, and there was no reason why they should sacrifice themselves for a scheme that promised little gain to three of the five Danubian states. The motives of Frarnce, Germany and Italy in this affair are easy to read: the puzzle is to explain the equivocal attitude of Mr. MacDonald's government. It supported the project to the extent of making it its own, and yet killed it by insisting on a preliminary conference of the four Great Powers. What was in its mind? Little, I imagine, beyond the two elomentary considerations, that it wishes to walk amicably with its French neighbor, who is nearly omnipotent in Ecrope, and yet cannot wholly forget the claim of Germany to some consideration. It will not crusade for justice, but the City of London has the tenderness of an anxious creditor towards the German debtor. Further than this, there is the humorous possibility that Sir John Simon, once an enthusiast for free trade, has come to regard that doctrine as an article of export. Banished from England, might it not be transplanted with picturesque effect to the Danubian landscape. The Torry intellectuals, on the other hand, feel a generous enthusiasm for the expedient of economic federalism. They see salvation for England in the ideal of an empire bound by tariff preferences. What they think good in our own case might also be beneficial on the Danube. Unfortunately the organic structure of such a federation is lacking.

HOLDS TOGETHER.

At the center it must have a financial mechanism and accumulated capital, and this center while it lendds to the outlying agricultural states or dominions must be willing to receive their produce by way of interest. On that formula the British Empire was constructed; it holds together because London is at once a lavish lender and a greedy importer. Europe, though every argument of pacific prudence and economic good sense calls to her for unification, lacks this necessary structure. Berlin has the market, but possesses no capital. Paris has the capital, but dare not open her doors to the wheat with which alone eastern Europe could pay the interest on her borrowings.

No competent observer would deny that the Balkanization of Central Europe is part of the explanation of its economic misery. Economic nationalism has gone far in Europe to neutralize the gains of mass production. The mischief of high tariffs has been enormously aggravated during these years of slump by the still more formidable devices of exchange restrictions and import quotas. Germany cut her imports by one-half, and the Danubian states were driven to even harsher limitations. It would be childlike, however, to regard these desperate measures as anything save a symptom of a more deeply seated malady. These states reduced their inports in order to steady their balance of trade. They struggled to export without importing, because they were heavily in debt. Burdened already, before the slump, by a weight of external debt which sank their ships below the load-line, they had now to cope with the mischief of a sudden and unprecedented fall in prices. Measured in goods, a debt which may have been just bearable in 1929 is now swollen by over 50 percent. Some of these external debts are of older standing, and have undergone, as prices fall, a still more extravagant appreciation.

BANKRUPTCY.

Turn to any of the standard indices of wholesale prices, and you will find that a debt incurred in 1920 must be repaid in 1932 with thrice the volume of goods that the creditor would have accepted as his due twelve years ago. Need one ask for any further explanation of the expected bankruptcy of these Danubian states? Staggering out of the War in 1920, after a German invasion and a narrow escape from an agrarian revolution, Rumania, with shaken credit, borrowed money on onerous terms. To-day, to meet the interest on that debt, three ships laden with wheat and corn must sail from the Danube, where cailed before. Most of us realize that in Germany's case it was this fall in prices which upset the Young Plan, and ended the possibility of reparations. But is it generally realized that every debt, public and private, internal or external has undergone the same incredible enhancement? The case of industrial states which can pay in manufactured goods is sufficiently serious, but an agricultural state faces unprecedented ruin.

To propose as a remedy for this evil a further addition to the load of debt, balanced by a 10-percent reduction in tariffs, seems a mere irrelevance. There are grave political objections to M. Tardieu's plan, but the real objection to it is that it leaves untouched this monstrous injustice of the debt that grew like Jonah's gourd. One does not look to politicians who lead conservative hosts for radical solutions. But does any solution merit the name, even as an interim expedient, unless it provides either for the scaling down of debts or the raising of prices?

## ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION

### To Be Held At Bangalore In First Week Of July

with a view to foster the development, of various arts and crafts and to encourage the love of arts among the public, the management of Kalamandiram with the help of other patrons of Art have undertaken to organise and conduct this Arts Exhibition in the first week of July 1932, at Bangalore.

Along with the exhibition, arrangements have been made to conduct demonstrations relating to arts and crafts by experts and to hold lectures by eminent men on topics relating to Arts, Crafts and Theatre.

This exhibition will be of an All-India character in general, with particular reference to exhibits from Karnataka. Various kinds of Arts and Industries will be exhibited and it will also be arranged to give demonstrations of some handi-crafts.

Prizes in the shape of gold and silver medals, and cash in certain cases, and first and second class certificates of merit will be awarded to the best exhibits, decided as such by the Committee of Judges.

The following are the important sections constituting the Exhibition: (1) Fine Arts (for artists and amatuers); (2) Handi-crafts. (3) Home and Cottage Industries. (4) Small scale Industries. (5) Art Photography. (6) Ancient paintings, drawings, handicrafts, engraving etc. (7) Art publications and manuscripts. (8) Exhibits reating to Theatre.

The committee of the Exhibition propose to make a special display of handi-crafts and manufactures arranged in sections according to articles and give publicity to them through lectures, handbills etc.

For particulars intending exhibitors are requested to write to the Secretary Kalamandaram Arts Exhibition, Bangalore City.

# What's that!—*throw away my old razor?*

***Yes, just that!*** Gillette offers you the *New*, vastly improved, genuine Gillette Razor with 5 of the wonderful super-keen, double-edged, double-service, *New* Gillette Blades — FOR A TRIFLE MORE THAN YOU ORDINARILY PAY FOR THE BLADES ALONE!

This *New, positive-registration* Gillette Razor guarantees exact alignment with the newly designed Gillette Blade. It locks the blade in place . . . holds it rigid. Every stroke is swift and smooth. No pull . . . no scrape. Your beard comes off close and clean.

It is costing Gillette tremendous sums to make such a liberal offer. Yet Gillette is glad to do this so that you can well afford to throw away your old razor which has done yeoman service and enjoy the benefit of Gillette's latest development.

Don't delay! Go now to your dealer and ask for the Gillette "Good Will" Set. Buy—before the supply is exhausted.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO., BOSTON, U. S. A.
*Representatives:* Muller & Phipps (India), Ltd.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Delhi, Lahore, Rangoon

NOTE THE NEW FEATURES

1. Patented positive-registration razor that assures real shaving comfort.
2. Razor and blade specially treated—resists tarnish or discolouration.
3. Channelled razor guard allows the blade to engage the beard with a full cutting edge, yet with perfect safety.
4. Reinforced razor corners prevent damage if dropped.
5. Cut-out corners of blade prevent razor pull.
6. Wonderful *New* Processed Blade with keenest, smoothest shaving edges that science can produce.



*PROTECTED BY PATENTS THE WORLD OVER*

*Genuine* NEW Gillette RAZORS *and* BLADES 1428

## *EXHIBITION AND AMUSEMENT FETE*

### *Proposed Ward For Cripple Children*

The Ladies Committee for the purpose of deciding ways and means of raising funds for the above Fete are invited to meet Friday afternoon at 5 p.m. at St. Elizabeth's Home Queens Road.

The Fete which will take place on the 20th to the 27th of this month at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, is designed to raise money to build a ward for cripple children (under the protection of St. Elizabeth's Nursing Home.)

The help of all communities is enlisted as the ward will be open to all creeds. The present accommodation for the care of the crippled children is taxed to its utmost capacity. If the Bombay public realized the appalling conditions that exist, help will soon be forthcoming. This is the cause of the appeal which, however, is backed by value for any money donated.

"BUY A BRICK"

The Committee has coined a slogan—a really significant slogan —"Buy a Brick." The bricks are entrance tickets to the Fete, which promises to develop into a grand exhibition and Festival of fun. The various business firms have taken to the idea with enthusiasm, and many have secured space for original displays.

The names of exhibitors will be advertised in due course together with the personnel of the Committee and the programme of entertainments. Meanwhile, prizes have been allocated for. The most artistically decorated table—Floral effects only to be judged. Artificial or real flowers may be used. An interesting contest is the piano reading at sight test, and also a violin competition on the same basis. Prizes will be given for sailors' hornpipe, scotch reel, Irish Jig, sword dance, toe dance, Classical and Russian dances. The competitors will be arranged according to age or period and extent of tution. A real opportunity is offered to the children whereby they can show their pity for their less fortunate brethren by competing for the prizes for Fancy dress for boy or girl.

COMPETITIONS

The Secretary is desirous of interesting members of all the community, and will gladly arrange competitions in response to evidence of interest. The Honorary Secretary can be found at the Fete Office which has been kindly loaned by Phillips & Co. Mayo Road, between the hours of 5 and 7 p.m.

STAR OF INDIA
INSURANCE CO., LTD., Lahore
PATRON
His Highness The MAHARAJA of KAPURTHALA
CHAIRMAN.
Raja Sir DALJIT SINGH, C.S.I., K.B.E.

The Company has created a record in writing business at very low expense Ratio
Liberal Policy Conditions. Liberal Premium Rates.
WANTED AGENTS in Unrepresented Areas

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | ..... | Rs. 11,25,00,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | ..... | Rs. 5,62,50,000 |
| Reserve Fund | ..... | Rs. 5,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | ..... | Rs. 5,62,50,000 |

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE ASCERTAINED ON APPLICATION AT ANY OFFICE.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
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## CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Jeth Shood 7, 1988
Parsi—Deh 8, 1301
Muslim—Safar 6, 1351
Sunrise—6hr. 1m.
Sunset—7hr. 16m.
Hightide—4.28, 17.04.
Lowtide—10.14, 23.51

Phases of the Moon: First quarter 12th June. 3hr. 9m. a.m. Full Moon 18th June 6h. 8m. p.m. Last quarter 26th June 2h. 6m. a.m.

S.S. "Narkunda" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

MONDAY, June 13.

Results of B.A. Examination, University Hall, 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 14.

Zarthost-no-Diso, Parsi Holiday: Banks closed.

### *Domestic Occurrence*

IN MEMORIAM.

In ever sad and unfading memory of my devoted son James Percival Barrett, who died in St. George's Hospital, Bombay on the 11th June, 1925.

So fondly loved so deeply mourned.

Inserted by his sorrowing mother.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

12 noon: Selection of Indian Gramaphone records. 9-20 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-45 p.m. Classical and light music. Prof. Narayanrao Vyas with Dattaram Parwatker.

ESTEAN COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

An instruction class of the Estean Community of Bombay, open to the public, will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Sukhadwala Buildings, Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, the subject being "The Visible and Invisible Universe as treated in "Vohu Esfoma."

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, a lecture will be delivered by Prof. N. K. Bhagwat, in the Hall of the "Anand Vihara" situated at Lamington Road, North, near National Medical College, next to Bombay Central Station, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9-0 a.m. (S. T.) on "Is Buddhism Anti-Social?"

SARASWAT CO-OP. WELFARE UNION.

A special meeting of Kanara Saraswats will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 9-45 a.m. (S. T.) in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Gamdevi, when Mr. Narayanrao Kulkarni, will speak on "How to promote the progress of the Saraswat Co-operative Concerns by guarding the interest of the share holding members."

### *DAILY AMUSEMENTS*

Excelsior: "My Sin". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

Empire: "Hindle Wakes". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

Empress: "Goldie". Daily at 6 and 8 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m. Special show: Sunday 10 a.m.

Capitol: "Laughing Sinners". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

Rialto: "Champ". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m. Extra show on Sunday at 10 a.m.

Pathe: "Cock of the Air". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p.m. Special show, Sunday at 10 a.m. Matinee, Tuesday and Thursday at 3-30 p.m.

Wellington: "Over the Hill". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

West-End: Daily at 5 and 7 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.


THE RIALTO

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
At 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Morning Show at 10 on Sunday.

A PICTURE BEYOND COMPARISON WITH THE SCREEN'S TWO MOST INTIMATE AND NATURAL STARS.

WALACE BEERY
NEVER BEFORE SO WONDERFUL
and
JACKIE COOPER
The Boy Star with heaven in his face.


# PEACE PATROLS IN DISTURBED AREAS

## Conciliation Committee Secretary Repudiates Shaukat Ali's Untrue Statements

BOMBAY, Friday.

In the course of press note issued to-day, Mr. M C Chagla, joint honorary secretary, Bombay Citizens' Conciliation Committee, writes:—

"With regard to the statement issued by Mr. Shaukat Ali in to-day's Press about what happened at the meeting of the Conciliation Committee held on May 19 the Committee has already issued a Press Note giving a correct and detailed version of what transpired. It does not wish to enter into any controversy with Mr. Shaukat Ali. But in fairness to the Hindu members present at the meeting on that day, the Comittee wishes to state that there is absolutely no foundation for the statement made by Mr. Shaukat Ali that he was shouted at by the Hindu members of the Committee. In fact Mr. Shaukat Ali made a full and comprehensive statement at that meeting and he was allowed to speak without any interruption."

EUROPEAN VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

Referring to the situation in the City, the communique says:—

"As from yesterday a new idea was put into operation, namely, the appointment of 10 pickets consisting of 1 Hindu, 1 Mahomedan well-known in the locality and 1 European. These pickets were posted at the principal dangerous spots throughout the affected area from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m. and it has been agreed on all sides that the experiment was an unqualified success. As a result of the success of this idea, requests have been made from other centres for similar pickets to be formed.

"Upto the present, no difficulty has been experienced in providing the necessary Hindus and Mahomedans for this picket, but some difficulty is being experienced in obtaining the services of the necessary number of Europeans.

"The Conciliation Committee feel convinced, however, that it is only necessary for the movement to become more widely known by the European community for the necessary number of volunteers to be forthcoming. Any Europeans willing to offer their services in this good cause are requested to get into touch with Mr. G.M. Rose of Messrs. Herbert Son and Co., Ltd., Elphinstone Circle, Telephone Nos. 26211 and 26212."

WARD COMMITTEES.

A very large and representative meeting of Hindu and Mahomedan residents of 'C' Ward was held yesterday at 4-30 P.M. in the Crown Cinema. Among those present at the meeting were Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, Mr. B. P Wadke, Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee, Sardar Suleman Cassum Mitha, Mr. Allarakhia Abba, Dr. P. G. Solanki, Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim Serang and several others. A Ward Committee was set up at the meeting. A meeting of this Ward Committee is to be held this afternoon at 3 p.m.

### *Keeping Peace In C. Ward*

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Hon. Secretary of the Hindu Relief Committee writes:—

At the request of the Citizens' Peace Committee Messrs. A. R. Dimtikar, Dr. Solanki, Mr. Gordhandas Coculdas Morarji, Khan Bahadur Samat Khan, Mr. Wadke and others went round the disturbed locality of the "C" Ward specially Null Bazar, Round Temple, Durgadevi, Northbrook Gardens, Duncan Road, etc., and with cooperation with prominent residents of this locality held several meetings to create an atmosphere of peace and mutual goodwill among Hindus and Mahomedans.

A representative meeting was also held in Crown Cinema on Friday Mr. Chandavarker Mayor of Bombay presided.

PRESERVE PEACE.

Speeches were made by Sirdar Suleman Mitha, Maulana Irfan, Mr. Huseinbhoy Lalji, Mr. G. G. Morarji, Rao Bahadur Bole, Mr. Wadke, Dr. Solanki and Momedali Allahbax, deploring the harm and damage caused during the riots and appealing people to preserve peace and harmony among both the communities in the best interest of the city.

It is hoped as a result of these efforts made at these meetings confidence will be restored and the city will once again resume normal conditions.

### *Corporation Hall Meetings*

A meeting of the "C" ward Committee of the Citizen's Peace Committee was held in the Corporation Hall, on Friday at 12-30 p.m. under the chairmanship of Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas Morarji.

The meeting discussed about the steps to be taken for creating an atmosphere of peace in different parts of the "C" ward and restore the mutual confidence amongst the Hindu and Mohmedan residents of the different localities in the "C" ward.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

It was decided that prominent members of different localities of the "C" ward should be called to meet the members of the Committee. In order to achieve this object a meeting of the "C" Ward Committee will be held again at the Corporation Hall today (Saturday), at 1 p.m., when the members of the Corporation representing the ward and also those desirous of putting forward their suggestions in connection with the above matter, are invited to attend.

### *Rescue Workers Thanked*

The chairman and members of the Hindu Relief Committee sincerely thank all the volunteers and helpers who have so ungrudgingly toiled hard, day and night during these days of the present Hindu Moslem riot and rendered humane services at great personal risks, inconveniences and discomforts in bringing relief to the families and escorting them to the places of safety. The number of these workers being very large, the task of thanking them individually is not possible, and so the committee takes this opportunity to thank them all through the press.

The Secretary of the Muslim Committee writes—

The following persons are reported to be missing since the commencement of the riots. We shall thank any persons who know their whereabouts to communicate the same to us at 27, Kolsa Moholla, Pydhownie, Bombay 3:—

Bhai Mahomed Banomiya; Pathan Mulla Humayun; Shah Mahamood; Ahmed Haji Alli; Gulam Rasool Kashmeri; Chhoto Shah Bathe Shah; Amenshah Batheshah; Munoo Bahar Sab; Suleman Rasool Bux; Hussein Valli; Naju Hussain; Abdulla Bava Saheb and Bai Mungabai, widow of Karim Khan. 'm

## STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

### Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.
New York, June 10.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 3.67 5/8 |
| To-day's closing | 3.67 1/2 |

T.T. ON NEW YORK.
London, June 10.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 3.67 5/8 |
| To-day's closing | 3.67 1/2 |

## LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER
New York, June 10.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing rate | 5.18 |
| To-day's opening rate | 5.17 |
| Difference | —.01 |
| To-day's closing rate | 5.29 |
| Difference | plus .11 |

Broach Expectation 153
A/May 165

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER
Liverpool, June 10.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing rate | 3.86 |
| To-day's opening rate | 3.80 |
| Difference | —.06 |
| To-day's closing rate | 3.81 |
| Difference | —.05 |

LONDON SILVER MARKET
London, June 10.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver ready | 16 7/8 |
| Lower | 1/16 |
| Silver forward | 16 7/8 |
| Lower | 1/8 |

Market: China sold.

BOMBAY MARKET
Bombay, June 10.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Settlement | 55 | 12 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | 55 | 12 0 |
| 3rd Settlement | 56 | 0 0 |
| 4th Settlement | 23 | 0 0 |

# Teacher's Head Crushed

## Fatal Motor Accident On Bombay Poona Road

POONA, June 10.

A fatal motor accident occurred on the Bombay-Poona Road yesterday when a car driven by its owner Mr. M. H. Moledina, was returning from Lonavla. Near Talegaon Railway Station one tyre burst and the car capsized.

Mr. Moledina received injuries to his head, face and body but his companion Mr. Shumshere Khan, a teacher in the Urdu Training College had his head crushed and was killed on the spot.—A.P.

### *CLOSE LIQUOR SHOPS ON PAY DAYS*

#### *Mayor Congratulates Parel "Peace" Workers*

The Hon. Secretary of Parel Ward Peace Committee, writes.—

An urgent meeting of the "F" Ward Peace Committee was held on Thursday evening at the residence of Mr. Dadaji Ganpat Patil, Mill Manager. Mayor Chandavarkar and Mr. M. C. Chagla were present by invitation.

Reverend S. Rahator, the President of the Committee took the chair.

Mr. Y. G. Deshpande, the Secretary of the "F" Ward Peace Committee read the report of the last meeting,

At the request of the Chairman, Mayor Chandavarkar explained to the meeting the efforts made by the Central Peace Committee to stop the present riot. He congratulated the workers in the locality and Mr. Mahapanker, who was the victim of a dastardly attack a few days back. The Mayor promised also to secure affiliation of the Central Committee for this Ward Committee and also get all possible help of that Committee whenever needed.

A suggestion was made and accepted that a request should be made to the officers concerned that on the pay days of the mills, liquor and toddy shops should be entirely closed.

### *More Missing Hindus*

The Hon. Secretary of the Hindu Relief Committee sends the following further list of missing Hindus:—

1. H. Romaya (age 22).
2. Tatya Yeshvant Parakale.
3. Tulsidas Pesumal (age 20).

## VOLUNTEERS IN BLUE AND ORANGE

### Sentenced For Picketing

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Princess Street police arrested yesterday eight Congress volunteers while picketing at the entrance of the Mulji Jetha Market. Four batches of two pickets each came in succession and took up the place of those arrested. They were in uniforms—orange shirts and blue shirts.

They were put up for trial today before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, who convicted seven of them under section 4 of the Picketing Ordinance and sent the eigth to the police surgeon with a view to the ascertaining of his age.

Three of the accused were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25, in default six weeks' further imprisonment. Three others were awarded five months rigorous imprisonment. One was given four months' hard labour for the same offence.

All the seven accused pleaded 'guilty' to the charge.

Two Congress volunteers, in orange shirts and blue shorts, were arrested this morning by the Princess Street Police while picketing at the entrance of the Mulji Jetha Market.

Two more volunteers were arrested by the police in the afternoon for picketing at the entrance of the Moolji Jetha Market.

### *Picketing At Mulji Jetha Market*

BOMBAY, Friday.

Seven volunteers were arrested to-day by the Princess Street police for picketing the Mulji Jetha market.

### *Volunteer Arrested For Picketing*

One Congress volunteer was arrested by the Esplanade Road Police, on Friday afternoon, while he was picketing at the shop of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

The Hon. Secretary of the S. V. S. Mandali acknowledges the munificent donation of Rs. 2,000 from Messrs. Vasudeo & Sons. Camp Belgaum, for founding two scholarships, one in the name of the late Mr. Vasudeo Anant Jambotkar and the other in the name of the late Mr. Anant Vasudeo Jambotkar of Belgaum.

# Bombay Riot Cases

## HOW MULTANI WAS KILLED BY HOOLIGANS

BOMBAY, Friday.

The incident that culminated in the death of a rich Multani Hindu merchant, on May 20, at Abdur Rehman Street was described at the coroner's court today at an inquest held over the body of Jethanand Bajaj a 60-year old Hindu.

It appears that at mid-day on May 20, there were rival groups of Hindus and Mahomedan hooligans gathered in two opposite lanes at the Abdur Rehman Street and they resorted to throwing stones and brickbats at another.

A tram car coming from the side of the Crawford Market stopped at the halting station, which happens to be just in front of Bhajipala Lane, where the "Mawalis" had gathered and stones were continuously pouring into the Abdur Rehman Street. The Tramcar, which began moving was also stoned. The driver stopped it.

RUSH AND ASSAULT.

Jethanand, who had gone to the Fort, and was returning home by that tram, seeing that stones were falling at the tramcar, got out. The hooligans from the Bhajipala Lane rushed at and began assaulting him with stones. Mr. Jayabbhai Rodanwala, who has a shop nearby, ran to the rescue of the Multani Merchant and sustained two wounds himself and returned. One of the hooligans hit Jethanand on the head with a stone nearly five pounds heavy and the victim fell down unconscious. The other hooligans, who had gathered round the victim, went on throwing stones at him even after he fell down and practically smashed his head.

The police came on the scene and the hooligans ran away. The police removed the body to the J. J. Hospital, where he died the same day.

The police have arrested ten Muslims on suspicion of their being connected with the murder.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to "Fracture of the vault and base of the skull due to his having been murderously attacked with stones by some Mohamedan hooligans."

### *LOOT SUSPECTS*

Three Hindus and seven Muslims, who were arrested on Thursday by the Marbavdi police on the suspicion of their having taken part in the recent riots, were remanded to police custody till June 22.

Two Hindus and one Muslim, who were arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. (Crime Branch) on the suspicion of their being members of a party which looted a Marwari's shop and removed properties worth several thousands, were remanded to jail custody till June 22 for further police enquiries.

The police were arrested already eight persons in this connection.

GURKHAS AND KUKRIES.

Two Gurkhas who were arrested with "kukries", a weapon which is usually carried by the Gurkhas, were sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine, in default seven days' further imprisonment each, for disobeying the Police Commissioner's order against the carriyng of lethal weapons.

### *HAWKER STABBED*

A verdict of death "due to stab wounds inflicted with murderous intent by some Mahomedans" was returned by the coroner's jury on an inquest held over the body of one Kanayalal Gopilal, a Hindu hawker.

It appears that on May 29, at 7-30 a.m. Kanayalal went out to make purchases, at about 8 a.m. he was stabbed with a knife in the back and the abdomen at Abdur Rehman Street. He was found lying on the road in an unconscious state and was removed by the police to the G. T. Hospital, where he died after an hour.

### *ASSAULT ON VOLUNTEER*

Abdul Rehman Ismail, who was charged with assaulting a Parsee ambulance volunteer at Null Bazar on May 29, while the volunteer was trying to remove an injured man to hospital, was acquitted by Mr. Oscar Brown, special magistrate as the evidence proved nothing against the accused.

### *DAY WITHOUT INCIDENTS*

#### *Governor To Review Bombay Situation*

The situation in the city recorded a decided improvement everywhere, and in view of the past two days passing off quietly, more shops opened in the riot affected areas than during the last four weeks, chiefly at Pyedhoni, Tanmbakanta, Abdur Rehman Street and Nagdevi.

Police posts however, are kept at strategic centres like Mandvi, Bhendy Bazaar, Golpitha, and Mastan Tank in order to meet any emergency.

The Light Motor patrol posts have been reduced from six to three.

It is expected that the Governor of Bombay will come tomorrow morning to review the situation with the Commissioner of Police and the military authorities, and will return to Poona the same evening.


JOAN CRAWFORD'S MOST DRAMATIC ROLE!

THE CAPITOL

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1932

# HOARE'S DELUSION

The speech of the Secretary of State at the I.C.S. dinner can only be described as scandalous, if it is to be taken seriously. The people of India, it seems, instead of getting Swaraj are to be given over, bound hand and foot for all time, to the Indian Civil Service, as it exists at this day; and to make the position impregnably secure Lloyd George's "Steel Frame" is to be surrounded with a fencing of barbed wire. Sir Samuel Hoare said that, if he thought there was an irreconcilable gulf between Britain and India, he would not be engaged in his present task. We do not believe, and very few Indians believe, that the gulf between Britain and India, wide as it is at the present juncture, is irreconcilable, but we fear it will come very near to being so, if Sir Samuel Hoare succeeds in his present task; and if his flamboyant flattery and assurances to the Indian Civil Service are to be taken seriously it will become absolutely unbridgeable

**TRAVESTY OF TRUTH.**

By anybody but the audience to whom it was addressed and the public in Britain who are so shamefully ignorant of the A. B. C. of Indian affairs, Sir Samuel Hoare's speech could only be described as comic. It is a travesty of the truth. It is the first time that we have ever heard that the Indian Civilian had been admitted to the chosen company of law-givers with Justinian and Napoleon. The British Indian codes were given to India by men of great legal knowledge imbued with the principles of British jurisprudence, like Macaulay, Maine and Whitley Stokes, and we owe the traditions of justice, such as they are, which have grown up with the application of those codes and the practice of the courts, not to the members of the Indian Civil Service but to great judges who have come from the English bar. If justice had been left to the mercy of the Indian Civilian it would have been in shreds and tatters by now. Now and again, a Civilian judge of fairly high judicial capacity emerges from the Districts on to the bench of one of the High Courts, but the occurrence is so rare as to constitute a phenomenon in our legal history.

**AFTER 150 YEARS.**

We have yet to learn that the Indian Civil Service has rescued the Indian cultivator from the rapacious claws of the money-lender. The Indian cultivator after 150 years of the attempts of the Indian Civil Service "to develop rural life," of which Sir Samuel Hoare speaks with such ecstasy, is to-day at the lowest ebb of poverty, having never once risen above the level of misery, and, if he is not resorting to the money-lender it is because even his miserable credit is exhausted. But he is in his clutches safe enough. Co-operative credit has made but the smallest impression on the indebtedness of the cultivator to the rapacious money-lender and, that it has not been extended beyond its present meagre limits is due, in the opinion of those who have studied the question, to the fact that the development of co-operative societies and banks has been kept in the leading strings of Civilians and is tied up with red tape.

**WHAT INDIA HAS DONE FOR THEM.**

What the Indian Civil Service has done for India is very little compared to what India has done for the Indian Civil Service and the middle classes in England. Its handsome emoluments, unparalleled indeed in their munificence in any country in the world, and those provided for its sister services, have caused a perennial flow of money, not into the bazaars of India, where it should naturally have gone, but to England to rectify the social and economic existence of the class from which the Indian Civilian is drawn. But the Indian cultivator remains perennially poor, on the verge of starvation, and has not even been given the elementary education which is the accepted right of the people of every civilised country in the world. The number of middle class young men who have been launched into the world with a University educational equipment that is useless to them, largely because so many of the natural avenues of employment have been monopolised by the Indian Civil Servants from England and their countrymen in the other services is incalculable.

**WHAT HE HAS FAILED TO DO.**

Indeed what the Indian Civil Service, with all its reputed brilliance and its handsome emoluments, has failed to do for India is the phenomenon that stares the world in the face rather than any achievements that it may have to its credit. India under its fostering care for 150 years is to-day the most impoverished and backward country in the civilised world in regard to education, sanitation, public health and all the other amenities that go to the contentment and progress of a people and during all this time the Indian Civil Service has reigned supreme! If Sir Samuel Hoare thinks that he is making a useful contribution to the task of bridging the gulf between India and Britain by threatening the people of his afflicted country with a perpetuation for all time of the burden of maintaining the expensive and unwanted luxury of this corps of super-civilians with all their extravagant profits in the shape of leave and allowances intact, he is entertaining the greatest delusion that has ever entered the head of a British statesman.

# Reductio Ad Absurdum

Most of the resolutions of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference on the Franchise Committee's recommendations are on lines that are by now familiar. Some of them are a "reductio ad absurdum" of the theory of communal representation. But it is notable that, certain opinions are expressed here and there in the resolutions to which no nationalists would take any exception. For instance, one of the resolutions states:

> The Working Committee is opposed on principle to the creation or perpetuation of special constituencies, as it is firmly convinced that the only true and sound principle on which the new constitution can be based is the organisation of territorial constituencies, which are quite capable of expressing the views, needs, and policy of the different interests comprised therein.

**SOUND IN THEORY.**

The Committee also observes that special non-territorial constituencies "will create a segmentation of the electorate" and "militate against the organisation of a genuinely representative democracy in India." These are sound and worthy sentiments. And we could wish that the Committee were consistent in their application. But it clings as tenaciously as ever to special communal electorates for Muslims, while objecting to the Franchise Committee's creation of special electoral qualifications for the Depressed Classes, Labour and women and other special non-territorial constituencies outside the Muslim community. Such views come with ill-grace from those who not only insist on special communal electorates but recently made a pact with the Depressed Classes and others conceding them similar electorates.

**HOPE FOR THE FUTURE.**

It is, however, something that the communalist Muslims preach nationalism at least to other people. It provides great hope for the future. The reason for this attitude is not far to seek. Even the "Times of India" admits that "the Muslim Working Committee are possibly less concerned with the principle of segmentation than with its effects on the Muslim position." In the same breath in which the Committee condemns special constituencies as undemocratic, it says that, if it is decided to retain such constituencies, "Muslims must be given a share in proportion to their representation in all legislatures, otherwise the Muslims' proportion in all legislatures will be violently disturbed." Thus there may be a demand for Muslim representatives of Labour, zamindars, Chambers of Commerce and so on. That is verily reducing communal representation to an absurdity.

**USEFUL SUGGESTIONS.**

The Committee examines at some length the recommendations of the Federal Finance Committee and makes some useful suggestions. For instance it is an unexceptionable suggestion that the States should contribute their share to the Federal Government in proportion to their population and that provinces should have a large measure of financial autonomy. But we do not think that it is wise to suggest that the present provinces should function as "Sovereign States" with the Central Government's control, financial and other, reduced to dangerously narrow limits. It is obvious that some of these suggestions are prompted by a distrust of the Hindu majority in the Central Government, but we need not discuss that point here as we do not think that the purely financial recommendations of the Federal Finance Committee can be given a communal colouring by anybody. Proposals about finance, franchise and several other administrative questions will be best discussed after the Government give their promised decision on the communal question.

# PUTTING THEM IN THEIR PLACE

The "New Statesman and Nation" does well to indulge in some plain-speaking about the farce of holding Disarmament Conferences and appointing preparatory and sub-committees to formulate schemes of progressive or quantitative or qualitative reduction in armaments, so long as none of the members of the Conference are really serious about it. The "experts" of every great naval Power are the greatest obstacles in any practical solution of the vexed question of all-round disarmament. The journal says: "Many of the technical experts and foremost among them our own Admirals) are refusing to admit that any weapons can really be defined as 'offensive.' Unless their Governments take steps to put these warriors in their place, none of us will save a halfpenny on any instrument of warfare whatsoever." Putting the warriors in their place is, indeed, a difficult job. The present Capitalist System needs them and they know it.

# A MOST REACTIONARY MEASURE

## Proposed Indian Medical Council Bill Will Perpetuate Official Domination

(By Dr. K. K. DADACHANJI).

II*

In the previous article I explained how the right of representation is to be denied to Licentiates in the revised edition of the Indian Medical Council Bill. Let me examine now the other objectionable Clause of the Bill, namely, 3 (d).

**GRADUATES TO BE EXCLUDED**

Clause 3 (d) One member from each Provincial Committee of the Council as constituted under Section 11 to be elected from amongst themselves by the members of such Committee.

The introduction of this Clause practically amounts to the exclusion of representatives of the independent medical profession from the Council, which will consist wholly of Government servants or officials or their satellites. The object of the Government is clearly indicated in the following description of the composition of the Council as proposed by Government in its Bill.

**OFFICIALISED COUNCIL OF ...**

3 (a) The President, nominated by the Governor-General in Council, i.e. 1 member.
(b) One member from each Governor's Province nominated by the Local Government, i.e. 8 members.
(c) One member from the Medical Faculties of the Universities,—all packed with Government servants, i.e. 8 members.
(d) One member from each Provincial Committee packed with Government servants i.e. 8 members.
(e) Three members nominated by the Governor-General in Council i.e. 3 members.

Total of Official Members thus comes to 28.

**BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION'S PROPOSAL**

We shall now examine the amendment of the Bombay Medical Union supported by the other Medical Associations.

The Bombay Medical Union desire to have 3 (d) amended as follows:—

3 (d) Two members from each Province, in which a Provincial Medical Register is will be maintained, elected from amongst themselves (1) by persons enrolled on such Register who hold qualifications in medicine granted by any Indian University and (2) by persons enrolled on such Provincial Medical Registers, who hold qualifications entitling them to be on the Register of the General Medical Council up to the enactment of this Act; thereafter, by persons holding recognised qualifications and enrolled on the Register and or Provincial Medical Registers.

**THE BITTER EXPERIENCE**

The Bombay Medical Union has, in its Covering Letter of reply to the Government regarding the Bill, (see page 90 of The Bombay Medical Journal of January 1932,) para 7, has clearly stated:—

"(7) That past experience of 18 years, since the creation of the Bombay Provincial Medical Council, and other Councils, has proved that the system of having a majority of nominated members on the Council disastrously hinders the progress of medical education and profession. The Council have not exercised the power vested in them in this behalf under the Acts of the Provincial Medical Councils."

**IMPERVIOUS**

A Latin tag says "Experience Teaches Fools," but the Government of India seems to be impervious to the teachings of long experience of 18 years of failure of the Provincial Medical Councils. Any sensible person or body of persons would have deprived these Provincial Councils of their power of registration or at least reconstituted the Councils, and introduced competent medical men elected by the whole medical profession in place of the incompetent nominees of the Provincial Governments against whom the charge is justly levelled that they "have disastrously hindered the progress of medical education and profession."

On the other hand, instead of taking such a sensible course, the Government have adopted the unwise policy of actually empowering these miserable failures, i.e., the Provincial Councils the right to nominate one medical representative each to the Central Medical Council, which in the aggregate will consist of 28 Government nominees, who cannot be expected to be less incompetent than the nominees of the Provincial Governments with which the Provincial Councils are packed.

**HOPELESS AFFAIR.**

Not one sensible medical man out of the 25,000 Medical Practitioners of India can hope for anything good for the progress of medical education, coming out of the Indian Medical Council as proposed to be constituted in the Government of India Bill. Is not the criticism just and reasonable that the object of the Government of India is no doubt to exclude the Licentiates under the Preamble, and the Graduates under Clause 3 (d), and to pack the Central Medical Council with subservient nominees, who will carry out faithfully the dictates and behests of the General Medical Council of England?

The independent profession has no confidence in the competence of the Provincial Medical Councils, as authorities on medical education.

As a matter of fact, the Bombay Medical Union have recommended the addition of a new Section 27 to the Bill "for the purpose of amending the existing Provincial Medical Acts, and standardisation of provisions relating to medical education and registration throughout British India."

(To be continued).

* Previous article appeared on the 10th instant.

# Notes of the Day

**Impossible!**

Sir A. Chatterjee's speech as to the attitude of Indians in regard to the Ottawa Conference is unexceptionable. India, he declares, will have to consider her own interests first and those of the Empire afterwards. England does not happen to be the best customer of India and the latter cannot naturally offend her friends by giving preference to British goods. Most of the Dominions and Colonies are large exporters of agricultural produce, while England is a great manufacturing country. It is thus difficult to see how a Scheme of Imperial Preference, which will help the Empire as a whole, can be devised. We shall not be surprised if the Ottawa Conference brings to the surface only the most selfish ideas of the delegates. Sir Samuel Hoare said that Indian delegates should think first of India's interests and afterwards of the British Commonwealth. But he must remember that the delegation is nominated by the Government of India, and the present Government cannot, by any stretch of imagination, be called national as in the Dominions, and the delegates must reflect Government views, consciously or unconsciously. What is more the Government have non-cooperated with the Indian mercantile community in this important matter. You cannot grow roses on thistles.

**A Pact For Punjab.**

Encouraged by the measure of approval that has been accorded to his Pact with Mr. M. C. Raja, Dr. Moonje is now busy making another pact, this time, between the Hindus, Sikhs and Christians of the Punjab. Facts between only a few of the contending minorities are not necessarily a help towards the formation of a full minority pact. They are ordinarily more likely to be narrow in their outlook and prejudicial to a full settlement, as is, for instance, the notorious Minority Pact of London. But, if the attempted pact in the Punjab turns out to be on sound national lines, it will directly or indirectly, help a final complete settlement. For instance, the recent resolutions of the Bengal Muslim League, whole-heartedly endorsed by the Bengal Hindus are sure to be helpful in solving the communal problem in that province. If the Punjab Hindus and Sikhs try to come to an understanding with the local Nationalist Muslims, such an understanding will be more serviceable than if the Muslims are entirely kept out of the negotiations.

**Swadeshi In Hyderabad.**

The Nizam's Government seem anxious to make a due response to the call of Swadeshi. A communique issued by the Director of the Information Bureau of the State explains what steps have been or are being taken by the Government to promote indigenous industries and in particular cottage industries. It is stated that a new cotton mill is being established at Warangal and that attempts are also being made to promote silk and wool weaving on new lines, fruit-growing and the manufacture of sugar. In addition to this, says the communique, "the Government is considering ways and means to encourage the manufacture of cigarettes, glass, soap and matches from the raw material available in the State." We trust that the Government would soon be in a position to announce that the various schemes that are now said to be under consideration have actually made fair progress.

**Not Convincing.**

Words have lost their meaning in Madras, particularly in regard to Satyagrahis, when force is used against them. Mr. R.N. Arogyaswami Mudaliar asked a question in the Legislative Council whether the Government had received a complaint from an Inamdar about assault and severe injuries caused by the Police on certain persons, for disobeying orders under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code. The answer given after some months stated that only the "minimum force" was used and that they sustained only slight injuries." The complaint was that, one gentleman received 50 cuts with a "hunting whip," and others received similar injuries, and medical certificates were sent to the Home Member to that effect. The Government try to escape from the charges of brutal assault by stating that most of these gentlemen made no complaint of "excessive force either before or at their trial." Regarding one complaint, as the person did not proceed with it, the Government came to the most satisfying conclusion that he was "unable to substantiate the allegations." Only in Madras of all the Provinces, the Government have adopted severe use of force as the one and the only panacea for political ills. The replies given are anything but convincing and in their own interest, the Madras Government would have done better if they had kept silent.

# HE LEFT HIM AN UMBRELLA

## Indian Loses £100 To Affable Stranger

Making an unusually early start to their season, confidence men have found their first victim in Bhanin Datt Multani, an Indian visitor, staying at Guilford street, W.C.

At the Zoo Bhanin Multani met an affable stranger, an ex-captain practising the law in New Zealand and enjoying a holiday over here.

After a pleasant day together they met by appointment the next day to visit the Tower.

They called at a City bank where Bhanin Multani obtained £100 before they journeyed together in a taxicab to Aldgate.

Here a man with an Irish brogue claimed the acquaintance of the ex-captain. The honour was indignantly denied.

Soon after the Irishman had departed the ex-captain himself made an excuse and asked Bhanin Multani to hold his umbrella for a moment.

For half an hour the Indian waited before discovering that his affable guide and his holiday money had gone together, leaving him the umbrella as a thoughtful exchange for a rainy day.

# Tipsy-Cake

The Indian Civil Service, says Sir Samuel Hoare, has built up a tradition, which even Warren Hastings could not have conceived possible.

Or Clive either. Why leave him out?

* * *

After listening to Sir Samuel's extravagant eulogies, perhaps some of the members present may have thought they had build up a tradition which even the I.C.S. itself had not thought possible.

* * *

Sir Samuel was not surprised at their anxiety about the future.

They haven't really much anxiety about it themselves. They have never really thought they were going. They were only worried by these silly interludes of Labour Governments, Round Table Conferences and Christian Viceroys, which cause certainly a good deal of temporary inconvenience and annoyance.

* * *

Hoare's greatest insult to the Indian people is contained in this speech, wrapped up in a small sentence.

"There is no self-respecting Indian," he said, "who would not despise us if we failed"—in what? To keep the Steel Frame and all that it involves, intact.

* * *

So, there are no self-respecting Indians. Or very few. Only those who we already knew to be without self-respect.

* * *

It's fine, isn't it, to hear the virtuous Sir Samuel declaring that the British Government will never go back on its bond to the members of the I.C.S. as with every other service? The people are not so lucky.

* * *

"I am bullied because I work for my own people," says Shaukat Ali. But he should not complain. It is the fate of all those who work for their own people and he should bear it like a lamb, not like a roaring lion.

* * *

The new proprietors of "The Pioneer" announce that the journal will in future,

1. Be a strong advocate of the cause of the Princes
2. Stoutly resist any encroachment on the rights and even the privileges of the propertied classes
3. Cater for the Army (in a literary sense of course)
4. Be the doughty champion of the most popular causes.

We presume there will be a separate editorial page for each of these departments.

* * *

Not a bad idea in these days of commercial journalism to have a daily journal conducted on the Big Store system—catering for all tastes.

* * *

"Lord Brentford," says a contemporary, "was not at home in these times." As a fanatical Protestant holding the orthodox belief in a paradise of angels and harps and a hell of everlasting fire, we hope he feels at home now.

* * *

"How to Lie in Bed," is a problem dealt with by the same contemporary. Our impression is that it would find lying come as easy in bed as in the editorial sanctum, but it seems unnecessary in bed. Unless, of course, your wife is by your side, when necessity might arise.

* * *

Sir Samuel Hoare assures us that the Indian delegates at Ottawa will be as free as possible. Quite so! As free as is possible for the kind of delegates they are!

* * *

There was a good "loyalty" meeting at Belgaum. Mr. Mackie I.C.S., Commissioner was in the chair and among those present, says Bori Bunder's correspondent, were Mr. Montgomery, Collector, Colonel Welch, Officer Commanding the 10/5th Maratha Light Infantry, Mr. Gundli, District Judge, Dr. Mone, Civil Surgeon, and other officers.

Oh! And also "a large number of Muslims and Hindus"—we forgot to mention.

* * *

An important and influential appeal signed by many prominent leaders of public opinion from South India will shortly be forwarded to H. E. the Viceroy says an Ootacamund telegram. This appeal urges, (1) the immediate need for abandoning the policy of repression, (2) the initiation of measures to secure the co-operation of Mr. Gandhi and the Congress in an agreed settlement.

Very admirable! But we are only interested to see the awful snub the prominent leaders will get when the appeal is turned down.

# IS BOMBAY DOOMED?

## Disaster And Ruin Faces The City If Leaders Cannot Drop Their Quarrels

By B. G. HORNIMAN.

Yesterday I urged very strongly that responsible persons in the Hindu and Mussalman communities should set an example by avoiding disputes and recriminations as to the direct and indirect causes of the miserable strife of the last few weeks. It is better to bury the past and I wish that everybody, including the signatories of the appeal that was issued three weeks ago, could be big-minded enough to agree to and practise this self-denying ordinance. But, if it is not possible to bury the past for all time, at least it should be possible to put it on one side until conciliation has done its work and an atmosphere of calm restored in which unpleasant and provocative issues can be discussed and investigated, if need be, with cool heads and without the rancour and consequent prejudice which must be inevitably associated with such discussions if they are indulged in before there is a reconciliation between Hindus and Mussalmans.

**NOT THE TIME FOR ENQUIRY.**

I urge this because it seems to me that the achievement of reconciliation and a truly peaceful atmosphere is the supreme need of the moment, before which everything should give way. And, I think, every responsible person, especially those with great influence in the two communities, ought to recognise it.

It is easy, of course, to say that unless these matters are thrashed out and responsibility fixed on those who, in any way, provoked the strife and helped to keep it alive, it will not be possible to establish peace. In any event, I would not accept the view that it would be wise to enter into such an investigation before the healing influence of time and the efforts of peace-makers have brought about conciliation. But, I have no doubt, whatever about its undesirability at the present time.

**WILL LEAD TO NOTHING.**

I am as strongly convinced as I could be about anything that this enquiry, when it comes, will lead to no conclusive, definite result. It will produce only a welter of charges, counter-charges and recriminations, about which nobody will be able to agree and any honest, impartial committee of investigators or arbitrators would probably find themselves unable to come to definite conclusions and take refuge in coming back to the appeal to both parties to bury the past and start with a clean slate.

Even as to the incidents which may be said to have been the immediate provocative cause of the disturbance and opened the flood-gates of communal bitterness and passion, there is such a conflict of testimony that I undertake to say that no committee, judge or jury or impartial arbitrator would ever be able to come to a definite verdict about it.

**WORST OF ALL.**

As for an official enquiry, for which the chameleon of Dalal Street, in its new-found admiration for the works of the Secretariat, there is not the least doubt about the conclusion it would find. Those who have followed my articles on this subject do experience of official or officially appointed committees of enquiry in matters of this kind does not encourage the hope that such a committee of enquiry into these disturbances would result in a report that would be acceptable to anyone but officials and their friends in the Anglo-Indian Press.

**THEIR HONEST DUTY.**

What is the use, therefore, of crying for enquiry, official or otherwise. This orgy of loot and murder has produced a state of suspicion, bitterness and jealousy between the two communities unparalleled in our time and the first business of all honest lovers of their City and their Country, if they will only stop to think clearly about it, must be to try and eradicate these terrible feelings and restore not merely a superficial peace but true harmony based on mutual toleration, trust and goodwill. And, I repeat again, that can never be done if responsible leaders and men of influence in the two communities great and small, cannot make up their minds to forget their grievances, their injuries, their prejudices; subdue their anger and irritation and settle down to find ways of reconciliation and to devise plans for the avoidance of another holocaust of this kind.

**MAULANA'S OUTBURST.**

It is deplorable that Maulana Shaukat Ali should have chosen this moment to publish a provocative, challenging and angry statement to the Press, which can neither help his friends nor confound his enemies. And I take the liberty of an old political and social friend of condemning him whole-heartedly for it. If he wanted to contradict false reports about himself in the Press, he might have done so calmly and specifically instead of rambling into a windy generalisation which can only serve to keep up the spirit of strife and add fresh fuel to the conflagration in what everyone hopes are its last dying moments.

He gives the best reason himself for keeping silent in his opening sentences. He says, he has neither the time nor the inclination for newspaper controversy and adds, "unfortunately, people are suffering and the riots still continue and take their daily toll."

Fortunately, riots are not continuing and we have reason to hope they will not break out again. But we shall have to abandon that hope if this battle of mutual recriminations is to continue.

*

**DROP IT!**

I have no intention of entering into a discussion of the various matters which the Maulana discusses. I can only wish and plead that he should drop all this and work in his own way for the restoration of peace, as he can do, if he has a mind for it, better than anyone else. I wish quite as heartily that those organs in the Press which seem to have Shaukat Ali on the brain would drop their recriminations also. They can do nobody any good at the present time. Even those who are panting for enquiry and investigation ought to realise that if there is to be an enquiry, it would be only decent in the meanwhile to drop this sort of discussion and wait for the issues to be decided in a calm and judicial atmosphere instead of prejudging the verdict in daily vituperations.

**DO WE WANT PEACE?**

The question is: Do we want peace or not? Do we want to restore the amicable relations that have normally existed in the past between the two communities or do we want to perpetuate this wretched spirit of strife by a continued, daily arraignment of the Congress and Hindus on the one side and Maulana Shaukat Ali and Khilafatists on the other? Peace is impossible and the re-establishment of normal conditions must be relegated to a dim and distant future, if these questions are not answered in the right way and the answer acted on in a spirit of sincerity.

**SEGREGATED!**

And, if they are not to be answered in the right way, not only will the restoration of normal conditions be relegated to the distant future, but the very existence of Bombay will be imperilled. For three weeks the life and trade of the City has been paralysed.

Even to-day, when comparative calm has been restored, how much of the life of the City has been restored? The two communities are economically inter-dependent on one another. But go round the wide areas affected by the disturbances and you will find that they have become almost completely segregated. In one locality none but Mussalmans are to be seen and line after line of closed shops and sometimes of residential buildings is a mournful indication of the exodus of Hindus In another locality the same phenomenon is to be noted, Mussalmans have disappeared and only Hindus are to be seen moving about. In some localities people still hurriedly and fearfully evacuate the tram-cars when they reach a certain point. Men and women whose business took them on their daily rounds in certain areas have had to abandon their trades. The general loss and suffering must be appalling.

**WILL THEY RETURN?**

In Mahomed Ali Road from Musjid Bunder Road up to Bhendy Bazaar are two opposite lines of vacant plots, which have remained unbuilt ever since the road was opened. I am told—I do not know whether it is true—that this is an aftermath of the 1929 riots, because people who were to take up these plots have been afraid to build on them. Near-by is a large building, which a month ago was a flourishing residential hotel for Hindus. Today it is deserted—a melancholy evidence of the Terror that has driven people out of one locality or another. Will these people ever return to the localities from which they have fled in fear of their lives?

**CAN BOMBAY LIVE?**

Is Bombay doomed to destruction? Can it live and thrive as a great city, a great world-emporium, if the people are thus divided against one another, segregated into separate areas, Hindus fearful to enter one quarter and Mussalmans another? It will be so unless there is an end of all this quarrelling about who began or provoked the riots. The two communities cannot live apart and the City thrive or even exist. There is indeed hardly a single trade or industry, small or great, retail or wholesale, which can flourish or exist unless Hindus and Mussalmans put behind them their grievances, forget the past and work together to remove all possible causes of dispute in the future.

**PERHAPS MARTIAL LAW?**

Thousands have already left the City. They will never come back and the exodus will become general if this strife is not to cease. If fresh disorders break out—I say it as one who hates and dreads the prospect—Government will be justified in instituting Martial Law and leaving the military to apply it with the utmost rigour. Do those Hindus and Mussalmans who are still stirring the embers of strife want to bring this fresh disgrace on the City.

We can only face the future, save the City and look forward to peace and prosperity in the future, instead of strife and ruin, unless all make up their minds—it cannot be repeated too often—to bury the past and strive, not for communalist retaliation, revenge or triumph, but for intercommunal peace, concord and amity.

## THREE HOURS' FUTILE RAID

### State Police At Kundla Mitra Mandal Premises

(From A Correspondent.)

KUNDLA, June 10.

One Wednesday last, a police party headed by a divisional Police Inspector of Bhavnagar State raided the premises of Kundla Balmitra Mandal and carried out a minute search for about three hours. Later the Police Superintendent of Bhavnagar State also arrived on the spot. Nothing objectionable was found and Mr. Pathak returned to Ranpur the next morning.

In reply to questions by Mr. Manishanker Trivedi, President, of Kundla Balmitra Mandal and Secretary of the Indian States Peoples' Conference, the Bhavnagar State Police authorities replied to the effect that the search was made under State Ordinance and that Mr. Pathak was only their guest.

## Nasik's 40th "Dictator" Jailed

(From A Correspondent.)

NASIK, June 10.

The 40th "Dictator" of the Nasik District Congress Committee was arrested in connection with "Gandhi Day" celebrations on the 4th instance and was sentenced on Wednesday to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months.

## MANGOSTEENS' SUCCESS IN LONDON

### Sold Out In A Day: Possibility Of New Trade

LONDON (By Mail.)

The first consignment of Indian mangosteens to be placed on the London market was sold out in 24 hours, so great was the demand for this newcomer to Covent Garden. The consignment, which consisted of one thousand fruits, was sent from Burma to the Empire Marketing Board as an experimental shipment, and arrived in such good condition that a decision to market most of it as an experiment was made.

The mangosteens were handed over to Messrs. Poupart's a big Covent Garden firm of fruiterers, and were sold at several West-End stores at 4d. each. There was a rush to buy them, and the fruit was all sold by the same evening. A large number of orders have already been received for the next consignment, which is due in about three weeks' time.

This is the third successive season in which the Empire Marketing Board had handled experimental shipments of mangosteens. The fruit is greeted on arrival by the Board's scientific officers, who have made various rcommendations for the improvement of transport and packing. Partly as a result, a successful method of carrying this extremely delicate fruit to London in cool storage has been worked out, and it is hoped that a new trade in mangosteens will shortly be developed.

*Mr. S. W. Shiveshwarkar*

Mr. S. W. Shiveshwarkar stood first in the B.Sc. Examination this year and was awarded the Pragji Thackersey Moolji Science Scholarship. By securing 98 per cent marks in Mathematics, he has beaten the successive records in this examination made by Dr. Paranjpye, and Messrs. Shah Mahajani and Narlikar. Mr. Shiveshwarkar's academic career has throughout been a brilliant one. He is proceeding to Cambridge for the Mathematical Tripos and the Indian Civil Service.

Mr. Shiveshwarkar hails from Sawantvadi in Ratnagiri District. He is a Fergussonian and one of Dr. Mahajani's most promising pupils.

## LATE MR. MAHAJANI

### A Leader Of C. P. And Berar

The death took place on Thursday evening in Girgaum, of Rao Bahadur R. V. Mahajani, of Akola, known throughout the C.P. and Berar for his multifarious public activities. A leader of the Bar, he was for years President of the Akola Municipality and member of the District Board. He was for two terms a member of the Local Legislative Council. He was the founder and Chairman of the Akola Central Bank, a great worker in the spread of the Co-operative Movement and closely connected with several national industrial concerns like the Laxmi Oil Mills and Swadeshi shop.

He was the President of the Liberal Federation of Berar, a friend of the depressed classes and a prominent worker in the cause of Temperance. His sober counsel and honest co-operation were available for every cause of the people, and his sterling work as defence counsel, rendered without remuneration but with success in the Basin riot cases will long be remembered with gratitude.

A social reformer he yet was chosen as President Reception Committee, of the last Hindu Maha Sabha General Conference held at Akola. He was 58 years old at the time of death. Suffering from a diabetic abscess, he was brought to Bombay a month ago.

## DETERMINED TO DEFEND HIS REPUTATION

### Major Paymaster Refuses To Accept Arbitration In Police Court Charge

BOMBAY, Friday.

The complaint made by Mr. S. D. Bhandara, a professional money lender, charging Major S. A. Paymaser, J.P., and Honorary Magistrate with cheating in respect of a sum of Rs. 2,300 again came up for hearing to-day in the court of Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court.

Major Paymaster was not present in the court and Mr. M. S. Pandit Bar-at-Law who appeared with Mr. Billimoria and Mr. Kanga for Major Paymaster informed the court that the accused was on riot duty.

**SUGGESTED ARBITRATION.**

At the outset Mr. Pandit informed the court that he had consulted his client regarding the suggestion made by the court that the matter should be referred to arbitration. He learnt that the matter was already broached before the complaint was filed but now that it had come to court and the complainant had given wide publicity to the proceedings of the first hearing he was not prepared to settle it by arbitration and would fight it out.

Mr. A. R. Gadkari, Advocate, who appeared for the complainant informed the court that his client was prepared for arbitration. But if the other party did not agree to that course then the matter should be converted into a summons case.

Magistrate: I would like to see the matter settled between the parties themselves by arbitration. Where is your client Mr. Pandit? Why does he not come to court?

Mr. Pandit: He is on riot duty, Sir.

Mr. Pandit said that he would get Major Paymaster on the phone and get him in the court by 1-30 p.m. Major Paymaster had definitely told him that he was not prepared for arbitration.

Mr. Pandit then intimated to the court that he was calling Major Paymaster and the case was adjourned till 1-30 p.m. when Major Paymaster appeared and informed the court that he wanted to go on with the case. "I want to go on with the case Sir, and I want justice from you;" he said. "It is a matter that tells upon my reputation. The complainant has made serious allegations about my character and in the interest of my self-respect I must fight it out."

Magistrate:—But is it not advisable to settle the matter by arbitration?

Accused: There is hardly any likelihood of it now. Attempts were made for it before we came to your worship's court. Now I cannot possibly agree to arbitration as allegations have been made about my character.

Magistrate: But they are mere allegations and if the matter is settled by arbitration they may be withdrawn. Otherwise the matter might be taken to a civil court.

"WANT JUSTICE."

Major Paymaser: I want justice from Your Worship.

Magistrate: If the parties agree the matter can be left to my arbitration, or referred to a Civil Court.

Mr. Gadkari: My client is prepared to accept your Worship's arbitration.

Magistrate: That is a fair suggestion.

Major Paymaster: I want to go on with the case. I am inclined to fight it out in the open court.

The Magistrate then ordered that with the consent of the parties the matter should be converted into a summons case and summons should be issued.

With reference to the remark of Counsel that "the complainant had given the case wide publicity", it may be stated that the report published in the "Bombay Chronicle" came to us in the ordinary course from an accredited representative. The complainant had nothing whatever to do with the publication in the "Chronicle" and Mr. Pandit's statement as far as the "Chronicle" is concerned is gratuitous and incorrect.

## "NO-CONFIDENCE" IN CHAIRMAN?

### Municipal Council Walk-out And Its Sequel

(From Our Correspondent).

LUCKNOW, June 8.

The Chairman of the Municipal Board Lakhimpur Kheri, Kam Nath Misra, had convened a special meeting of the Board on June, 1. The meeting had to be adjourned for want of quorum.

It is alleged that the Chairman thereupon converted it into an ordinary meeting and put into agenda a resolution not to be found even in the agenda of the special meeting acquiring the land leased out to Messrs. Hardoo Prasad and Omkar Singh, Members of the local bar last year by Board. This came as a surprise to six of the absent members, one of whom raised a point of order challenging the legality of the Chairman's action, in an ordinary meeting held on the 4th June which the Chairman ruled out of order, whereupon six of the members present walked out.

It is understood that some of the members have tabled a "no-confidence" motion against the chairman and sent a requisition.

## Model Industrial School For Bombay

### MR. R. H. PATUCK'S PRINCELY GIFT : TRUST TERMS & CONDITIONS

BOMBAY, Friday.

Among the questions coming for discussion at the next meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, to be held on Thursday, June 16, is a letter from the Commissioner recommending the Corporation to accede to the request of Mr. R. H. Fatuck, who is desirous of establishing a "Model Industrial School in Bombay, to nominate a representative on the Organising Board of the School.

Mr. Patuck has by an Indenture, dated 24th February 1932, transferred to the Official Trustee of Bombay securities of the face value of £40,000 sterling (Rs. 4,00,000 upon trust to be utilised for purposes of an Industrial School. The Organising Board, who is to manage the Fund, is to consist of the Founder for a space of 6 months from the date of the Indenture; and thereafter of one person nominated by Government, who shall preferably be the Director of Industries; one person nominated by the Bombay Municipality; and not exceeding four persons nominated by the Founder or after his death by the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayat or other body named by the Founder. The Founder shall during his lifetime be the Chairman of the Board.

**IF NOT ESTABLISHED.**

Clause 2 of the Indenture provides that if the Model Industrial School is not established by the 31st December 1946, the Official Trustee shall divide the Foundation Fund into two equal parts and shall pay and transfer one of such parts jointly to the Government of Bombay and the Bombay Municipality and the other part to the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayat (or other body to be named by the Founder), in each case with a request that the funds so paid and transferred may be used in the furtherance of industrial education; and as regards the first of such parts in such manner as Government may decide, due regard being taken if Government see fit, to the principles set out in the Second Schedule; and as regards the second of such parts so far as possible on the lines indicated in the Schedule.

**AFTER ESTABLISHMENT.**

Under clause 4 of the Indenture, upon the establishment of the school, half the Foundation Fund is to be paid to the management of the school; and the other half to be accumulated until 31st December 1946 upon trust to divide the same in the manner provided and between the parties named in clause 2 unless the Founder directs that the income of the whole Foundation Fund be paid over to the management of the school.

The school will be cosmopolitan, the only preference shown being that whenever suitable Parsee candidates are available, not less than one student in every three admitted to the school shall be a Parsee. In other respects, students will be treated alike without any caste distinction; and there will be no interference in the religious persuasion of any of them."


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Gowalia Tank, Bombay.

The School RE-OPENS TO-DAY at 10-30 A. M. The School will work from 10-30 A. M. to 1-15 P. M. on the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

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# KHADDAR SUPPLEMENTS WORK OF SWADESHI MILLS

## Minister Desai's Allegations Of War Between The Two Contradicted

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale writes:—

On the occasion of the opening of the Swadeshi Exhibition at Ahmedabad on the evening of 25th May Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai bitterly complained against the All-India Spinners' Association saying that they treated mill cloth and cloth woven from mill yarn as worse than untouchables. As Mr. Bhulabhai Desai said on the same occasion "this is not the time to launch a fight between the Mill-owners' Association and the All-India Spinners' Association." But since the bitterness created by the Dewan Bahadur is there, I, as a responsible member of the said Spinners' Association cannot but take cognizance of the same.

BASELESS ALLEGATIONS.

As a matter of fact Dewan Bahadur's remarks are baseless allegations. The All-India Spinners' Association did not come into existence with a view to boycott or compete with the mill cloth or the cloth woven from the mill yarn. On the contrary it supplements the work of the "bona fide" swadeshi mills. It has got rather a two-fold object before it. The primary object is to supply a supplementary business to the half starved millions and thus to add salt to their bread. The secondary one is to make the country self-sufficient in respect of cloth and thus prevent the outflow of immense wealth to the tune of several crores of Rupees. It is in this respect that it supplements the work of the swadeshi mills. Gandhiji in his speeches has clearly expressed this two-fold object of the khadi movement.

WHAT A.I.S.A. DID.

The literature of the All-India Spinners' Association has emphasised these two points very strongly. For the fulfilment of these objects for creating the liking for khaddar and spinning and for organising khadi workers the Association has of course done lot of propaganda and spent lot of money. In order to avoid all competition and ill-feeling between the Mill-owners and khadi workers, the Spinners' Association and notable leaders carried on negotiations with the mill owners that they should not spin yarn below a certain count and not name its rough cloth as khadi. But I am pained to point out that the latter showed indifference and reluctance in the matter. They continued to produce spurious khadi as before and still have face to blame the Spinners' Association. As a matter of fact the field for the mills is so vast yet in this country that it has fear not from within but from without the country.

EVEN IF IT WERE TRUE.

This much is a sufficiently strong case for the Spinners' Association. But even if we take it for granted that Dewan Bahadur's allegations were true, I think the public attitude is justified for tre following reasons:—

(1) A large number of mill owners, their directors, agents, shareholders, etc., exclusively use foreign cloth. If they do otherwise, they do for deceiving themselves and the people in general. In other words they treat not only khadi but their own mill cloth as worse than untouchables and thus ruin their own cause.

(2) Under the sweet name of necessity they use foreign articles of luxury and even many household articles. So much so that some of the edibles are also foreign and that a millionaire mill owner may have a number of motor cars not for mobilising the business but merely for rolling in the luxuries. It is in this way that they help immensely instead of checking the vast outflow of money earned out of the sweating of poor mill-hands.

(3) Many socalled swadeshi mills are under foreign management and as is widely known some are either run by foreign capital or mortgaged with the foreign capialists.

WHY FOREIGN COTTON.

(4) While the Indian cotton of superior quality is rotting in the godowns the Indian millowners use foreign cotton merely because its rates were rather suitable to them for the time being and thus they neglect the half-starved cultivator. It is also suspected that they might be using foreign yarn, silk and arimmense amount of these imtificial silk also. Otherwise the ports cannot be accounted for.

CALLOUS MILLOWNERS.

(5) The mill-owners pay little attention to the comforts and uplift of the few poor labourers entirely dependent on them. As a matter of fact the money wasted in the above mentioned luxuries of the millowners, their directors and shareholders, etc., could well be utilised in the work of education of the mill owners aand their children, betterment of their insanitary dwelling, starting nursing and maternity homes for sick allowances for the aged and disabled, recreation, etc.

(6) They never check the workers from being attracted to costly city superfluities.

REQUEST TO MILLOWNERS

It would be unfair not to mention that there are exceptions to these conclusion, therefore, I earnestly request the Dewan Bahadur that instead of making such allegations in the face of so many drawbacks, he should better ask the mill-owners to set their own houses in order, so that they may not have any occasion to complain against their brethren.

# HEALTH CONDITIONS IN PRESIDENCY

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The following are health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending June 4.—

CHOLERA.

During the week there were 2 attacks and 2 deaths in the Presidency due to cholera against 3 attacks and 1 death in the previous week. Poona district reported one attack and one death against nil and Satara district one attack and one death against the same figure in the previous week; other districts including those in Sind continued to be free.

PLAGUE.

In the Presidency proper there were in all 37 attacks and 28 deaths from plague against 41-30 in the previous week. The returns by districts including Town Circles were as follows:—Belgaum 5 attacks and 3 deaths against 12-6; Dharwar 15-9 against 14-10; Kanara 13-7 against 8-2; Satara 1-1 against 2-6; Surat 2-2 against 2-2 and Bombay City 1-1 against nil.

SMALL-POX.

The following is the extent of prevalence of Small pox in the Presidency by districts including Town Circles during the week:—Belgaum 2 attacks and nil death; Dharwar 34-8; Bijapur 3-0; Ratnagiri 8-0; Poona 1-1; Kanara 20-2; Thana 4-0; Kolaba 28-7; Karachi 4-2; Hyderabad 49-17; Nawabshah 69-5; Thar and Parkar 40-11; Sukkur 13-5; Larkhana 73-7; Dadu 22-2 and Bombay City 7-4. Total 378 attacks and 72 deaths against 342-115 in the previous week.

INFLUENZA: Only one attack and one death from Influenza were reported from Bombay City during the week.


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# SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

June 10.

Gogra, Schlucher, London.
Sikh, McLean, Rangoon.
Narkunda, Cadiz, Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

June 11.

Aungban, Balckley, Abadan.
Narkunda, Cadiz, London.

LOADING.

June 10.

Steamer Hatimura for Calcutta.
Steamer Janus for Calcutta.
Steamer Chindwara for Rangoon
Steamer Jalaveera for Rangoon.
Steamer Clan Macbride for Dunkirk.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Narkunda:—The P & O S N Co.'s English mail steamer Narkunda will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at about 1 p.m. for London with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Gogra:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Gogra arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo.

S.S. Sikh:—The T M Co.'s steamer Sikh arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

S.S. Aungban:—The B S O S & D Co.'s steamer Aungban will sail to-day for Abadan with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, June 10.

S.S. Narkunda for London:—1 bale woollen carpets M M and Co.; 4 cases brassware, Thos Cook and Son; 1 pot palma rosa oil M Bhuta & Co.

For New York:—1 bale cotton bed-spread M M and Co.

S.S. Tarantia for Liverpool:—1 case brassware Thos Cook and Son; 700 bags groundnut cakes C Bapubhai.

For Marseilles:—800 bags castor seed K Devchand and Co.

S.S. City of Shanghai for Liverpool:—1000 bags myrabollam H Bhagvandas and Co.; 3 bales wool raw Cox and Kings Ltd.; 3500 bags groundnut cakes A R Oomerphoy.

S.S. Gogra for Dunkirk:—1760 tons manganese ore J Finlay and Co.; 69 bales cotton fly Textile Products Ltd; 110 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

For Hull:—600 bags mowra meal A Dawa and Co.

For London:—8 bales animal skin A A Hirjee and Co.; 8 bales animal skin M R Shah and Co.; 10 bales animal skin A M S P Pelby and Co.

S.S. Leihenfels for Hamburg:—834 bags bajree and 54 bags kang grain S M Rajgor and Co.; 26 bags gum olibanum E Damji and Co.; 91 bags gum karaya and 12 bags gum ghatty D Mavji and Co.; 65 bales cotton fly Textile Products Ltd; 2 pots palma rosa oil Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—55 bales cotton fly Textile Products Ltd.

For Bremen:—125 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—1370 bags linseed oil cakes and 660 bags groundnut oil cakes H Rawji and Co.

For Amsterdam:—280 bags gum kadaya D Mavji and Co.

S.S. Victoria for Genoa:—305 bags linseed Birla Bros.

S.S. India for Marsilles:—6000 bags castor seed K Devchand and Co.

S.S. Iyo Maru for Yokkaichi:—900 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bags cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.; 300 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 200 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Shanghai:—125 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Soudan for Nagoya:—100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.; 500 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, June 10.

S.S. Wolfsburg, Agents L Edwards Ltd., from Hamburg:—20 cases umbrella frames, 15 cases E'ware, 25 cases salt, 225 cases slates, 50 cases hurricane lamps, 20 cases Chinese glue, 400 cases beer, 41 cases hinges 40 cases milk, 300 cases paper, 50 cases aloes, 940 cases glassware 150 cases fuller's earth, 85 cases sewing machinery, 60 cases covers 299 cases E'ware, 30 cases globes, 55 drums M.A. roll, 313 drums bleaching powder, 1115 drums whale oil, 110 drums chemicals, 200 coils insulated wire, 489 bundles Y.M circles, 730 bundles tubes, 3028 pieces timber, 400 bundles copper sheets, 47 cases batteries, 500 cases clovestuns.

From Antwerp:—28 bundles steel joists, 1012 bundles steel hooks, 7585 bundles steel sheets.

S.S. Rajputana, Agents M M and Co., from London:—31 bars silver, 30 cases vinegar, 33 cases tyres, 25 nongs quick silver.

From Zurich:—10 cases artificial silk yarn, 10 cases cotton goods, 21 cases machinery parts.

From Taragona:—200 bags almonds.

From Basle:—116 cases artificial silk yarn, 43 drums aniline colour, 25 cases spun silk, 230 cases vermouth, 570 cases soap, 1000 case tiles, 400 kegs lead etc.

From Gibralter:—38 cases wine.

S.S. Ceylon, Agents L Edwards, Ltd., from Gothenburg:—29 cases glue, 2020 cases paper, 310 cases cardboards, 2389 cases ceiling boards, 1763 ceilings, 35 cases plywood, 450 casks chemicals, 40 cases umber, 280 cases wire nails.

From Oslo:—1173 cases paper, 1000 cases nails.

From Antwerp:—2700 bundles steel rods, 3008 bundles steel hooks, 500 bundles steel sheets, 712 bundles teel circles, 561 bundles steel bars, 1000 bundles steel joists, 40 kegs red lead, 36 bags bolts and nuts, 30 kegs chemicals, 67 cases glassware, 20 cases chicory, 160 cases starch, 151 crates stones.

# HEAVY TAXATION AND BAD ROADS

## Amenities Of "Second Largest City In British Empire"

### W. I. A. A. NEEDS MORE FUNDS FOR EXTENDING ACTIVITIES

The annual general meeting of the Western India Automobile Association was held on thursday evening at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

The report of the Managing Committee for the year ended December 31, 1931, which were submitted with the audited statement of accounts showed that at the end of the period under review the membership if the association was 2,039.

Free legal defence, free legal advice, the service of car park attendants, and the motor cycle service outfit had been at the disposal of members and had been availed of and appreciated. The Touring Department of the Association was also kept busy and more than 700 route sheets were issued. The W I A A Magazine had been regularly issued throughout the year and letters frequently received from members in appreciation of this method on the part of the Association in keeping them informed with the activities of the Association.

At the end of the year under review the excess of income over expenditure was Rs. 5,168. The financial position of the Association was regarded as satisfactory; but more assistance was required from existing members in obtaining new ones.

MR. ORMEROD'S SPEECH

Mr. H. E. Ormerod, President of the Western India Automobile Association, in moving that the audited statement of accounts and the annual report for the year ended 31st December 1931 be approved, adopted and confirmed, in the course of his speech said:—

"You will notice from the annual report that 382 new members were elected last year as against 501 in the previous year, this decrease being partly balanced by the fact that only 166 were struck off in the year 1931 as against 395 in 1930. I think we must put this reduced membership down to bad times, although there are signs that the work of the Association is slowly being appreciated as since the end of 1931, no less than 269 new members have been elected.

"I regret, however, that I have to make the same remark this year as has been made in previous years, namely, that the Association's Membership does not bear a fair relation to the number of motor users in the Presidency and I appeal to all Members to help us by asking their friends to join.

Those of you who appreciate the value of supporting an Association which represents your interests at all times, can help us to get new members by explaining to those who have never given the matter a thought, that it is a sound investment to spend a very nominal sum of less than Rs. 2 per month, in support of a body which devotes all its time to working for the interests of motor users as a whole.

FEDERATION.

From the Annual Report you will notice that arrangements have recently been completed, whereby this Association is federated with the Automobile Association of Great Britain. It is not necessary for me to detail the advantage offered to members by this arrangement as they have been referred to in the report, but I should like to take this opportunity of recording our appreciation of the personal interest taken by Mr. Stenson Cooke the Secretary of the Automobile Association, in helping us to come to this arrangement and giving the benefit of his support, also for the service he has rendered us in engaging our new Secretary Mr. Sykes, who arrived in India a short time ago.

Some 800 road signs were erected during the course of the year with the kind assistance of the Public Works Department.

Our Magazine has served a useful purpose in keeping members acquainted with what we are doing, and of what is going on in the motoring world, and it appears to be much appreciated by all members.

EXCESSIVE TAXATION.

A matter which is giving our Committee cause for very serious reflection is the excessive taxation on motor vehicles which has been referred to from time to time in the columns of the "W.I.A.A. Magazine". The incidence of motor taxation is now so high in India that it is definitely retarding the importation of new motors, and you are aware, perhaps better than I am, that with an import duty—which is equivalent to 40 per cent. of the cost of a new vehicle,—very few people will consider disposing of their old cars for new ones however much they would like to do so.

Added to this import duty on motor vehicles, we have a similar duty on tyres and spare parts and in fact on everything—with the exception of petrol—which is required by the motor user, while on petrol out of a sum of Rs. 1|5|0 per gallon, 10 annas represents taxation.

It is difficult to account for this extraordinary heavy taxation in a country where there is no question of protecting a local industry, and if increased revenue is the purpose of these taxes, we would like to suggest to Government that their object could be better achieved by reducing the import duty on motor vehicles instead of retaining it at its present high rate.

In this connection it should be noted that, whereas 5|6ths of the revenue derived from motor taxation comes from the vehicle after it is on the road only 1|6th is provided by the import duty on the vehicle itself.

"DEFINITE DISCOURAGEMENT"

In such circumstances we cannot understand why a Government badly in need of increased revenue raised the import duty on motor vehicles from the already high figure of 30 per cent. when they must have been aware that in doing so they would definitely discourage the importation of an article, which is no menace to any local industry, and which unlike many other imported articles, provides Government with the major portion of its revenue derived from this source after the article has been imported into the country and made use of.

Another matter which is giving us serious food for thought is the neglect of the road system of this Presidency. Bombay is credited with being the second largest City in the British Empire; notwithstanding this, however it has only two main roads out of the City, and quite recently Government have notified the public that four miles of one of these roads, i.e., between Bombay and Poona will be closed to all motor traffic for a period of 1|3rd of a year except when special permission has been obtained which may be granted to private cars and light motor vehicles only.

If it were the intention to close this road for the purpose of providing road users with a first class highway in place of the "kutcha" road we have now which incidentally is a continual source of annoyance and expense to both Government and the public alike—one could appreciate the reason for closing this road for such a long time.

EXPERIMENTS IN ROAD MENDING.

Inquiries which have been made however, show that there is no intention of putting this road into thorough working order, while it is closed for four months, but that experiments are being made, so that at some future date a decision may be arrived at as to what should be done to improve conditions on this road. In the year 1932, one would not have thought that such experiments are necessary because there are so many known ways of rectifying the situation without closing the road for four months at a time.

It is only quite recently that the motor using public agreed to put their hands into their pockets by paying another 2 annas on petrol in order to provide sums to be spent specially on road development and improvement, and Bombay has received considerable sums from this source, also further sums have been levied in this Presidency by raising the driver's licence fee from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 (the English licence fee costs under Rs. 4) and the Registration fee from Rs. 16 to Rs. 42, all of which are in addition to the Municipal tax which ranges from Rs. 60 to Rs. 120 a year.


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## The Unknown Men Who Tell Them

### NOBLEMAN'S DAUGHTER AS NEWS-GATHERER

LONDON (By Mail).

A brief entry in Britain's annual estimates hides the most marvellous secret world-wide news service the world has ever known.

The item is "Secret Service, £180,000." The same amount appears every year, and no account is given of how it is spent.

Britain's Secret Service is totally different from the whispering dance-girl Secret Service of romance. Its ex-officio head is Sir Robert Vansittart, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who knows more of the world's state secrets than any one in Britain.

Great scientists, retired army officers, insurance officials, artists, officials of international financial houses, women in society, lawyers and missionaries, are among the most important people who have made the Secret Service what it is to-day—the most accurate repository of varied secrets possessed by any nation.

ONLY TWO LISTS.

Only the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and his private secretary have a complete list of the Secret Service. Heads of departments are only aware of the informants concerned with their own section.

All names, addresses, and other details are kept in code under strict lock and key. Even the Foreign Secretary himself has no access to the list without the full knowledgde of the Permanent Under-Secretary.

None of the wonderful collection of facts in the Foreign Office is ever entrusted to the post. They are brought to Whitehall by King's Messengers, men with silver greyhounds beneath their lapels that entitle them to stop any train in Europe. The precious documents are in despatch cases strapped to their body. There are only two keys—one in the possession of the sender, and one in the possession of the Foreign Office. As a final precaution, the despatch cases are sealed.

How do these secret gatherers of the world's most private news work?

The Secret Service obtains information of the exact state of health of every world figure. It is highly necessary that the Foreign Office should have this information. Some of the facts are amazing.

There is one great world figure who has come into prominence since the war.

Everybody thinks he is in the prime of life.

MUSICIAN'S COUPS.

The Secret Service knows he is doomed by a malignant disease. A man who went to visit him on business brought the news.

One of the people who have brought some of the most astounding information is the daughter of a nobleman known to every one in Britain.

Another, a famous musician, secured some great coups during foreign concert tours.

Some of the most wonderfully accurate secret service information may be obtained, of all unlikely sources, from insurance offices, banks, and trading firms. In arranging tariffs it is necessary to know confidentially the production and stocks of great foreign industrial concerns.

These corporations, with their international ramifications, can supply the service with estimates.

Financial information, the best in Europe, is kept up to date through great international banking houses. Their English officials know all that is happening through their foreign branches—they have, in fact, private secret services of their own.

The Kreuger crash came as no surprise to the Foreign Office.

In the middle of 1931, when he was still a Napoleon of finance, they were fully aware from Secret Service source that he was hard pressed for ready money, and that a crash was inevitable.

The birth of a prince in a foreign royal house may be of vital consequence. Months before the event is announced or even suspected outside the royal circle it is noted in the private records of the Foreign Office. Often it is the ambassador's wife who gives the information.

ROYAL MARRIAGES.

Incipient royal marriages are watched in all their stages. The first approaches, the views of the parties concerned, the delicate soundings of the hierarchy where there are religious differences, perhaps the reasons why the romance died young—all these details float in from the Secret Service.

In the Far East some of the most important information comes from missionaries. They hear the rumblings of coming upheavals before any one else.

A close watch on Asiatic potentates visiting Europe is often necessary.

In the case of one who was known to be intriguing against Britain the Secret Service literally never lost sight of him. They knew and recorded where he dined and with whom he dined, whom he received in his hotels, and at what shops he bought things.

If a man attempts to make gold—a feat which would derange the world's currencies—the Foreign Office knows about it before his plans are far advanced, while watching Riviera yacht parties is another important function of the service. When international confidences are exchanged in the unguarded social atmosphere the Foreign Office usually knows almost immediately.

PAYMENTS IN GOLD.

There are between 150 and 200 people working on behalf of the Secret Service. Payment is made in currency notes, or gold, if necessary, but seldom by cheque.

There are few permanently employed agents; the most important information comes from people who are distinguished in their own professions.

They do not realise till they have supplied one or more pieces of important information, and shown discretion, that they are being used by the Secret Service.

Dance-girl informants are a myth. They have not sufficient intelligence.

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# FRENCH SOCIALIST IN FAMILI'R DILEMMA

## Mr. H. N. Brailsford On The Recent French Elections

Through fourteen years the two governments that ruled in London and Paris have dictated between them to the Continent of Europe. During only nine months of this period have ministries of the Left held office simultaneously in both countries.

Mr. Henderson did his best from Downing Street, but he was invariably frustrated by a Tardieu or a Laval. We have usually timed our movements of opinion badly across the Channel that divides us, and this week's event continues the tradition. The Left will step into power in Paris only to find in London the inert and paralysing management of Sir John Simon.

ACROBATICS IN POLITIC

There is nothing ambiguous about this success of the Left. The new Chamber is grouped in such a way that the straddling acrobatics so usual in French Parliamentary life would not be easy to manage. The Liberals (to give that name to M. Herriot's party, who call themselves absurdly enough Socialist-Radicals) are so much the biggest party that they must always form the main contingent in any governmental majority. They are capable of turning either to Right or to Left in search of allies. Basing themselves only on the two parties on their Left, they have, as the Chamber now stands, 323 votes in a House of 605. That is the only possible grouping after an election in which these parties supported each other in the Second Ballots.

If they were to turn sharply to the Right they would have to conciliate their leading opponent, M. Tardieu, before they could compose a majority. That would mean a moral defeat, and though it well may happen before the five years of this Chamber's life are ended, it certainly cannot happen while the controversies of this election are fresh in the memory of the average citizen. It seems then that during the next year at least M. Herriot's Ministry cannot live without Socialist support. How much, or how little, may this mean for disarmament, the ending of reparations, and the economic restoration of the Continent?

SOCIALISTS IN A DILEMMA

French Socialism faces the familiar dilemma: either it must give conditional support to a Liberal Ministry, or it must bear the odium of bringing to power by its abstention a much more hostile and much more reactionary coalition. To do this would be to adopt a catastrophic stategy—to worsen the condiions of working-class life to-day in the hope of hastening a more or less revolutionary solution on the day after to-morrow. That the French Socialists will not do, will not even contemplate: tsey will work witiin the tradition that Jaures created.

It has its heavy penalty: it means participation in the effort to render Capitalism tolerable: it may prolong the existence of the system: it can justify itself only by two arguments. Some gradualist transformation may go on: but above all, the horrors of war and civil strife are averted. The French Party will not directly bear the burden of administering Capitalism within a coalition, as the Germans have done. But while they avoid that responsibility, they also diminish their bargaining power. Every attempt to exert pressure on M. Herriot exposes them to the reply that in the last resort he can come to terms with M. Tardieu.

One asks, then, at what point will they dare to exert the maximum pressure—in home affairs, or in international matters? I think it will be in the more familiar field. The French workers, the peasants, and the small middle class which has put the Left in office were thinking, by all accounts, mainly of their own intimate concerns. Unemployment (chiefly as yet in the shape of short time) has at last begun to scourge the workers; the system of social insurance is pitiably inadequate: taxation is mainly indirect and spares the rich. It was in the hope of relief from economic burdens and dangers that the masses turned to the Left.

LIBERAL REFORMS

From this steadiness one argues that the French elector knows exactly what he wants, and will get it in a tangible financial shape. Pressure then in this direction will be easy, more especially as the French "Radicals" are usually rather more advanced on domestic than on international questions. One sees M. Herriot yielding everything in reason to a very moderate Socialist Party, so long as it asks only for a programme of public works, a more generous system of insurance, higher taxes on great incomes, or the reform of education. Here it will be able to justify its existence But will it be able to do much for disarmament?

It will, of course, try. It is a subject which its leader has made his own. In a rather slight but courageous and far-sighted book ("Peace and Disarmament," Jonathan Cape, 7s. 6d) M. Leon Blum has argued that disarmament is the beginning of any advance to peace. He totally rejects the orthodox French thesis that "security" (meaning tight agreements for mutual defence and the perpetuation of the Versailles settlement) must precede disarmament. "No organisation of peace can be safe and lasting in an armed Europe." He boldly defies security as "the suppression of the material means of war," and of "all fears and apprehensions regarding the possibility of war." He dismisses with scorn M. Tardieu's project of a sham League army, which most of the Radicals supported. He would even, speaking only for himself, approve one-sided and total disarmament.

There he is, needless to say, in advance of his own party, and on all these matters the main trend among the Radicals (though they include an advanced Left Wing under M. Daladier) is not fundamentally at variance with the position that M. Tardieu took up at Geneva.

HOPES FOR DISARMAMENT

Nothing after these wasted months would serve, short of a new deparure. But can it come from M. Herriot? He was always the stubborn advocate of the "security" thesis, and has gone out of his way to deny the claim to equality in disarmament which the Germans, with good reason, based on the Treaty of Versailles itself. It might come, indeed, if our own Government were of another mind. But what can one hope from a Government which has the effrontery to argue before the world at Geneva that even a monster battleship is not an offensive weapon?

Things no doubt will run more smoothly under M. Herriot than under the combative M. Tardieu. He will join Sir John Simon with great cordiality in compromises that postpone and obscure every crucial issue of disarmament. He will agree, without M. Laval's mean conditions, to a postponement of reparations, but cancel them he dare not. He may be rather more large-minded, and less narrowly nationalist in his approach to economic questions.

But here again he will have to deal with a British Cabinet which is thinking only of the Empire, and must subordinate every effort to lower European tariffs and restart the machinery of international exchange to its ambition to create at Ottawa a self-sufficing imperial economic system. One look so the French Socialists for a gallant effort, but they cannot perform miracles. The timetable by which we manage our relations across the Channel has gone awry.

If the efforts that must be made this summer at Geneva and Lausanne to find a policy that will save Europe from ruin should be destined to fail, the historian who records the catastrophe may discover its starting point in the events of last summer. Mr. MacDonald, by destroying the Labour Government smashed the hopes of a concerted advance.—"New Leader."

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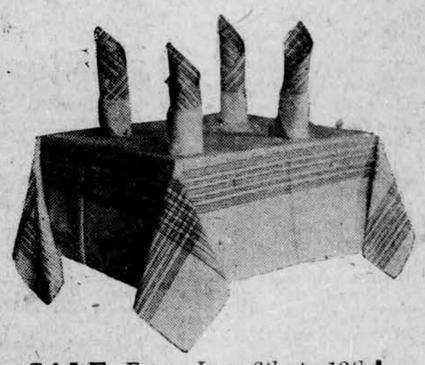

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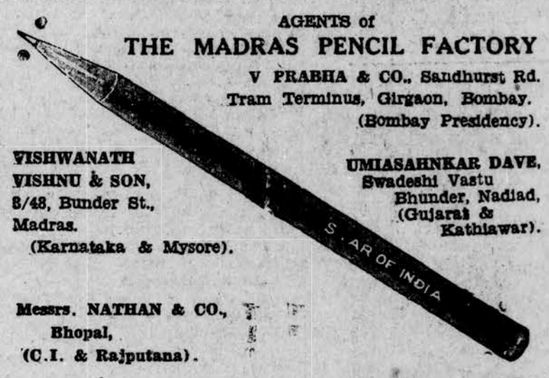


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# ANCIENT PALESTINE

## More Light On Bible Stories

### ABRAHAM AND HYKSOS

A comprehensive view of the important work now being done by excavators to trace the succession of peoples in Palestine was given to "The Observer," recently, in a special interview by Sir Flinders Petrie, who returned from his own excavations on the site of ancient Gaza. The present season's work, which he has conducted in his seventy-ninth year, completes fieldwork which he has carried out in Palestine or Egypt for more than half a century.

"During the past week," said Sir Flinders Petrie, "accounts have been published in the Press briefly summarising my own last season at Gaza, Professor Garstang's work at Jericho, and the investigations of Pere Mallon and the French Dominican Fathers in the Jordan Valley. Pere Mallon's discoveries, which go back to a period earlier than the other two, have caused particular interest, since they revealed buried cities near the Dead Sea, to which were immediately fastened the name of Sodom and Gomorrah. Unfortunately one cannot fasten a Biblical context to every discovery made in Palestine, as there were peoples living there for thousands of years before the Hebrews came in the country. This was certainly the case with Pere Mallon's buried cities, which cannot by any means be made to coincide with the period of Abraham or Abraham's nephew, Lot.

6000 B. C. POTTERIES.

The period of Abraham was near the beginning of the Hyksos regime in Palestine and Egypt, i.e., about 2,000 B.C. But the pottery found by Pere Mallon dates back to a period of at least 5000 or 6000 B.C., equivalent to one of the prehistoric cultures of Egypt, separated from the time of the Hyksos by the whole of the Old Kingdom and the Twelfth Dynasty. The pottery does, in fact, agree with that of the second of five periods which we found last year on the other side of Palestine at Wady Ghuzzed, near Tell el Fara.

It belongs to what we should call a Middle Neolithic period, and not a Bronze Age, such as that of Abraham. It is my own feeling that one should look for Sodom and Gomorrah at the south end of the Dead Sea, rather than in the plain at the north. Of the early history of the Jordan Valley we really know very little. The ridge of Jerusalem and Hebron seemed on the whole to shut its peoples off from the peoples of Southern Palestine and the western coast. In our excavations at Tell el Fara, we found indications that the people from the Jordan Valley had at one time pushed in on apparently friendly social terms and then a little later were pushed out again.

HOE CHANGE.

As yet we know insufficient to give us anything like accurate and connected dating for the history of Palestine as a whole, but we found at Tell el Fara, and others have found elsewhere in Palestine, plenty of traces of a late palaeolithic people equivalent to Mousterian man in Europe. These people used a triangular-sided hoe, which was gradually replaced in their civilisation by the employment of a parallel-sided hoe. These people finally were magnificent flint-workers as will be remembered by those who saw the splendid long flaked blades which we showed two years ago at our exhibition at University College. But the fine flinth-workers were driven out, a thousand or fifteen hundred years before the First Dynasty in Egypt, by a copper-using people, who didn't know how to make the fine flints, and, indeed, ustd the roughest sorts of flint implements, like those of palaeolithic man. The fine flint-workers were driven out, probably into Moab, for we find the Hebrews introducing rather similar flints from Moab many centuries later.

So far, I have been tracing the succession, chiefly as it was represented at Tell el Fara, where the Copper Age seems to have begun as early perhaps as 5000 B.C., and the succession of remains continues till Philistine times. At Tell Ajjul, or Old Gaza, we find the same copper-users still in power at a time contemporary with the Fifth and Sixth Dynasties of Egypt, the builders of the Pyramids. A carnelian bead-necklace found in the ruins has helped to fix the date. Then at Gaza we find that about 3100 B.C. another people from North Syria broke through and expelled the copper-users. The Syrians drove out their predecessors, and the copper-users' characteristic globular vessels with ledge handles and flat bottoms, made of a fratile biscuit-ware disappear.

NORTH SYRIA.

The great fortifications of Gaza, with its steep counterscrap drop of over twenty feet, are almost exactly like the fortification of Homs in North Syria; this people (still above the average in capability today) swept on through Palestine to form the VIIth Dynasty in Egypt. (I might mention that their relatives in North Syria survived to found, centuries later, that queer family which gave the Roman Empire Heliogabalus as a ruler.) The North Syrians brought in bronze weapons, which were far sharper and more abundant than the copper daggers of their predecessors, and I think that this gave them a superiority. There was also a change of climate, with a greater rainfall and colder conditions pressing them on from the north.

At Gaza we have a gap of about 200 years at this point, while the VIIth and VIIIth dynasties were ruling Egypt. The palace of the Syrians was burnt and two feet of earth washed above its ruins, and then in about 2500 B.C., we find the XIIth Dynasty conquerors of Egypt coming into Palestine from the south. These people built a palace of bricks fourteen inches square, the most beautiful brickwork I have ever seen, so good that the Hyksos regularly took down the bricks for their own buildings, when they, in their turn, broke in about 2300. The Hyksos built a far thicker-walled palace at Gaza, as if they felt less secure. Then, about 2000, they rebuilt the palace, using the old building as a kind of platform. This second Hyksos period was the time of the great horse-sacrifice which we described last year.

HYKSOS.

Among the finds of his year is a small statuette of pottery which gives us what I believe to be the first portrait found of a Hyksos in Palestine. The hard, barbaric features and thick lips, and the flop of hair, with a cut by no means unsuitable to a rider, all suggest to me that this was indeed a Hyksos figure, a representative of that early conquering people which, like the Turks, borrowed the weapons and utensils of those they conquered, but themselves introduced nothing.

About 1580 B.C. the Egyptian XVIIIth Dynasty swept into the country again from the south, and we have found a pottery stamp with the joint insignia of Thotmes III. and his aunt, Hatshepsu. You will remember that he had great difficulty in getting rid of this co-monarch, with her passion for trade instead of war. Finally, he did so, and raided Syria once a year for thirty years. Now at Gaza we have comparatively little remains of the XVIIIth Dynasty, since these layers were washed away though we have found a pair of gold ear-rings, of about 1500 B.C. which are quite possibly of Irish origin. On the whole, however, relics of this period are scanty on our site, and the tale of Palestinian history has to be taken up again from Professor Garstang's investigations at Jericho.

For Professor Garstang has found great walls at Jericho dating from about the beginning of the XVIIIth dynasty, and traces of successive civilisations going on until 1200 and even 900 B.C., out of the Bronze Age and into the Early Iron Age of Palestine. About a quarter of a mile from the city he has found a great cemetery in which there are tombs running right through into Canaanitish times.

POT OFFERING.

At one point there is a great pit from which as many as 400 fine pots were removed, and it appeared that for several centuries the inhabitants had gone on placing pots as offerings at the tomb of one person or family. There are levels in this excavation of the city which reach back as far as the Hyksos and even earlier, but his principal discoveries have belonged to the period of 1600 to 1400, and many of his finds can be dated by scarabs. It was about this time that the Hebrews presumably came into the country, and Professor Garstang believes that he has shown how the walls were destroyed about 1400 B.C. Meanwhile, at Samaria, Mr. Crowfoot is digging up the history of a sucession of later periods from the time of the Jewish monarchy down to the Herodian and Roman rule, thus bringing Palestinian archaeology as far as the Christian era.

While there is not always agreement among excavators as to the dating of the objects or structural remains which are found, we are constantly throwing fresh light upon one another's discoveries, and we naturally visit one another's diggings in what time we can spare from our own. Over the early periods we are, of course hampered by the lack of writings. We are constantly hoping to come across cuneiform inscriptions, but we never do, though we find Egyptian scarabs. Despite Abraham, who came from Ur, the relations of Palestine seem for most of the time to have been strong with Egypt, but weak with Mesopotamia. But papyri do not survive in this climate, where cuneiform tablets of clay might better have been preserved. The map of Palestinian history will not be clear for a long time yet, but it has at any rate got many blank areas conjecturally filled in the past few years.


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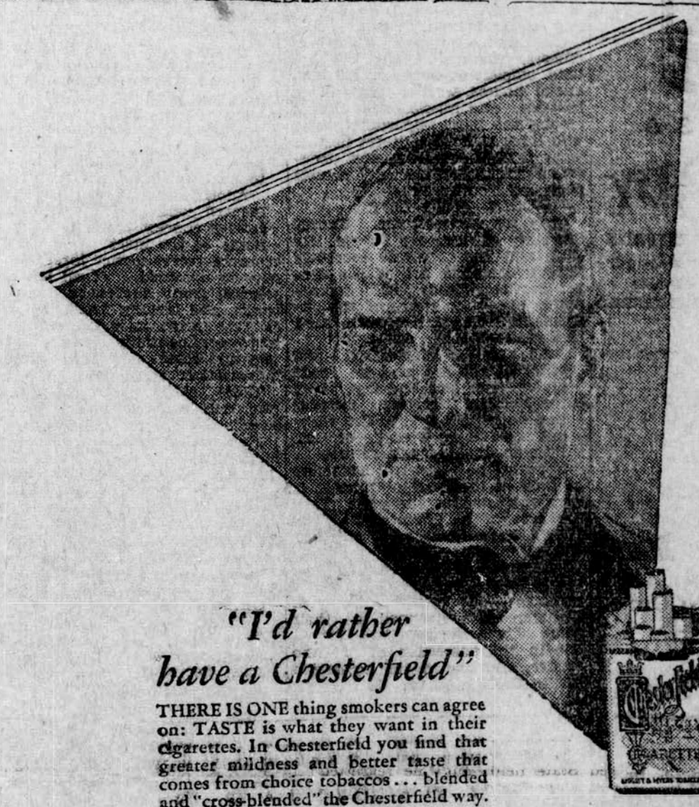

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London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed | 2,00,00,000 |
| Capital Paid-up | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 92,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.



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# FESTIVITIES AT LUNAWADA

## Celebration Of Maharana's Birthday

### NOTABLE PROGRESS AND REFORM IN THE STATE

The birthday of the Ruler of Lunawada, which represents the ancient Solanki Dynasty of great renown, was celebrated on Sunday last amidst great rejoicings of its population. During the brief period of his rule, Maharana Shri Virbhadrasinhji, the present Ruler, has won the good opinions of his subjects and by introducing useful reforms has advanced the State considerably towards liberal institutions. A Darbar was held on Sunday evening when His Highness claimed that he had fulfilled his promise which he made to his subjects when he came to the Gadi about two years ago. He also sketched a programme of further reforms, which, when completed, will place the State on a sound footing of finance with efficient administration.

In the course of his speech the Maharana said that it was his duty to survey the work that had been done in the past and to take account of what still remains to be done. He referred to the results of the free secondary education which he had announced on the occasion of his previous birthday, and pointed out that the result had been quite satisfactory. The State was in no way inferior in educational expenditure to even important Indian States. Besides education, the State was spending Rs. 17,000/- on medical relief. This also he hoped would be regarded as satisfactory. He had ordered a new dispensary to be opened at Bakor, and when this was done, all the four districts of the State would have their own dispensaries.

SIRDARS CRITICISED.

The State was maintaining 17 primary schools besides those in the capital of the State. In order to meet the increasing demand for education, he has determined to increase the number of schools from 17 to 25 in the near future. He referred to the Rajput Hostel, which received State help; but he regretted to state that the Rajputs and especially his Sardars were not taking the same enthusiastic interest, which they ought to take in this matter. He was greatly disappointed on account of their indifference to this important matter. He hoped that his Sardars will take up the matter in right earnest, and will come forward to discharge their duties.

RELIEF FOR AGRICULTURISTS

He also recounted the measures that he intended to take for the relief of the agriculturists from indebtedness, as on the content and prosperity of his peasantry depended the prosperity of the State. He gave a brief sketch of an Agricultural and Industrial Bank, which he propose to start, and he expressed the hope that his scheme will be heartily supported by his subjects.

Referring to the Municipality of Lunawada, he pointed out that every year he had been increasing the financial help to the Municipality. He pointed out the necessity of having modern motor-tank and fire extinguishers, the need of which was made painfully apparent during the disastrous fire that broke out in Lunawada some time ago.

He had ordered the abolition of forced labour throughout the State. He admitted that there was great room for further improvements in the State, but he was determined to adopt every measure for securing the happiness and contentment of his people, and to bring the State into line with enlightened administrations of other forward States. He paid a glowing tribute to his Dewan, Mr. Tribhovandas J. Raja, M.A., LL.B., and referred to his great services and the encouragement he had received from him in placing the administration on a sound, liberal and efficient basis.

To mark his appreciation of his service, he was pleased to present a purse of Rs. 1,500 to his Dewan, the announcement being receifed with loud applause from the assembly. His Highness then alluded to the establishment of the Lunawada Club, which he had done to bring about better understanding between the officers and the citizens of Lunawada, and he wished his officers and the people to take greater and greater interest in establishment of happy social relations among themselves. He then announced his scheme of military training, which had received the sanction of the Government of India.

His Highness then called upon his Dewan to recite the rewards and boons, which he had conferred upon his people in honour of his auspicious birthday. This was followed by an announcement of a monthly scholarship to a deserving student, Mr. Ramanlal Mehta to carry on his studies for the B.Sc. Examination.

BANQUET SPEECHES.

After the termination of the Darbar, a banquet was held in the gardens of the Fateh Baug Palace when the usual toasts were drunk, Maharana Shri Virbhadrasinhji proposing the toast of the King Emperor, while Mr. Naoroji Dumasia proposed the health of His Highness on behalf of all the assembled guests. On the 6th of June, the final tennis tournament at the Lunawada Club was played, His Highness presenting two silver cups to the champion and the runner-up. This was followed by a Garden Party to the officers and gentry of Lunawada in the gardens of the Fateh Baug Palace. This being over the whole gathering moved to the Kishensagar Tank to witness a display of brilliant fire-works. The palace and gardens of Fateh Baug were brilliantly illuminated in order to mark the festive occasion. On the 7th, the Lunawada State Rifles held their sports, which was followed by an 'At Home' given by the Lunawada Club to His Highness the Maharana Saheb as a token of their high appreciation for all that His Highness has done to bring the institution into being.


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**REMEMBER**

**Our Undermentioned Seven Claims In New Waterproofs.**

1. We are the largest Importers in India, and the Premier House for New Waterproofs.
2. No one in India can show so many varieties of Waterproofs as our Firm
3. Our Qualities and Prices Defy all Business like Competitions
4. Our firm is famous in giving the best value for the Money.
5. We have thirty years reputation in Waterproofs and are Holding thousands of testimonials from Rajas, Nawabs, Leaders, Government High Officials, Lawyers and Respectable Business Men.
6. We say that there is not a single Rubberoid Waterproof Factory as yet anywhere in India.
7. That Bluffers sell Japanese and Foreign Waterproofs as Swadeshi.

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# MUSLIM INHABITANTS TO PAY FOR POLICE BUNDOBUST

## HOOLIGANS IGNORE MAMLATDAR'S WARNING

### *ENQUIRY INTO JAIN VILLAGERS' ALLEGATIONS AND ITS SEQUEL*

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

For several years past the village of Kudchi in the Athni Taluka of Belgaum District has been disturbed by a dispute between the Jains and the Mussalmans arising out of the situation of a Jain temple.

Kudchi is an allenated village with a population of 6,947, of which 2,015 are Hindus; 326 Jains, 7 Christians and 4,599 Mussalmans. The Inamdars are Mussalmans.

RECURRENCE OF TROUBLE

The dispute regarding the situation of the Jain temple was settled it was hoped finally, by the revenue officers towards the end of 1929 but there was a recurrence of the disturbance in April 1931. Again the Assistant Collector, Northern Division, Belgaum with the assistance of outside leaders of both the communities arrived at an amicable settlement and on June 26, 1931 it was once more agreed that the Jains should within a year build this temple on a specified fresh site belonging to them. On January 10 this year the District Magistrate, in the course of his annual tour, visited the village, saw the leaders of both the communities and inspected the site of the new temple. At that time the Inamdars of the village expressed their intention of adhering to the agreement and reiterated their consent to the building of a temple on the agreed site.

ALLEGATION AGAINST MUSLIMS.

Within a week, however, the District Magistrate received communications from the Jains alleging that no sooner had they begun to dig the foundation of the temple (on January 20th) than the Mussalman leaders called them to the Masjid and warned them not to proceed with the work on pain of being driven out from the village. The Jains, however, proceeded with the work and it was further alleged that on the nights of the 25th, 26th and 27th January parties of Mussalmans looted their crops, tied up some of the Jains found in the fields and did other mischief. The applicants further stated that most of the Jains had fled to neighbouring villages.

As soon as these applications were received, on January 28th, the District Magistrate directed the Mamlatdar of Athni to proceed immediately to the village and make local enquiries. The Mamlatdar arrived at Kudchi the same day and on the 29th he assembled the leaders of both the communities. The Jains repeated the allegations mentioned above, while the Mussalmans maintained that the Jains had cut their own crops with the intention of lodging false complaints against the Mussalmans.

FALSE COUNTER-ALLEGATIONS.

Finally, it was settled that the Inamdars of the village should warn their people and check further mischief but on the morning of the 30th the Jains again complained that Mussalman hooligans had damaged their crops during the previous night. The Mamlatdar had inspected some of the fields the previous day in company with the leaders of both the communities and a few outside gentlemen. He found that the crops of the Jains had actually been cut and damaged to the extent of Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 and he came to the conclusion that the complaint of the Jains was genuine, although considerably exaggerated, and that the counter-allegations of the Mussalmans were false.

MUSLIMS WARNED.

The Mamlatdar warned the Mussalmans that strong measures would be taken against them but the unruly elements amongst the Mussalmans went so far as again to commit theft and robbery in two or three fields on the evening of the same day (30th January). Some of the looters were seen and recognised. The Mussalman leaders then argued that the thefts that had been committed after the arrival of the Mamlatdar were not the outcome of any communal tension such as had existed during the previous 5 or 6 days but were the work of professional "badmashes". This suggestion the local authorities could not accept. As a result of the attitude of the Mussalmans the small Jain community was panic-stricken. They sent their young women to neighbouring villages and brought some of their crops out of the fields into the village.

ARMED POLICE ORDERED.

As soon as these facts were reported to the District Magistrate he ordered the Deputy Superintendent of Police to proceed immediately to Kudchi with an adequate force of armed police and to make a regular investigation. The Deputy Superintendent, who is an Anglo-Indian, went to Kudchi on February 2nd and fully impartially investigated the case. Although he found the allegations of the Jains a good deal exaggerated he was entirely convinced of their substantial truth.

As a result of his investigation 19 cases were registered but of these only two have been sent up to Court owing to the difficulty of obtaining sufficient evidence to secure a conviction. Since the visit of the Deputy Superintendent of Police no further disturbance has taken place.

MUSLIMS TO PAY.

The enquiries that have been made by the district officers make it clear that throughout this dispute the Mussalmans have been the aggressors and that the Jains have been subjected to harassment, and in order to prevent further disturbance and damage to property Government have found it necessary to post two Head constables and 10 armed constables at Kudchi as from June 15. Government have further ordered that the cost of such additional police shall be defrayed by a tax imposed on the Mussalman inhabitants of the village with the exception of those who are Government servants and Government pensioners.

---

Pratap Jayanti was celebrated on Tuesday last at Udaipur under the auspices of Pratap Sabha when the public were exhorted at a meeting to follow in the footsteps of Maharana Pratap, the hero of Mewar.

# HIGH ELECTRIC CHARGES

## CORPORATION ASKED TO PROTEST

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The following are among the more important of the notices of motions appearing on the agenda of the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for June 16:—

Dr. Accacio G. Viegas.—That considering that the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company has been treated by the Corporation very liberally, the Corporation are very strongly of opinion that the rate per unit for consumption of electrical energy should be reduced to as. 3 both for the general public and the offices.

That representatives of the Corporation (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to meet in conference the representatives of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company for the above purpose and to submit their report on the subject to the Corporation at an early date.

That Corporation resolution dated October 15, 1931, referring to a committee the question of representing to Government the necessity of their exercising early the power of appointing an Advisory Board, under Clause XI of the Schedule to the Indian Electricity Act, for revising the rates for electrical energy charged to the different classes of consumers, both domestic and industrial by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., be rescinded; that the Corporation are of opinion that a representation as mentioned above should be addressed to Government at an early date.

NURSES AND STUDENTS.

Dr. Accacio C. Viegas.—That the Commissioner be requested to report as to whether the circular placing restrictions on the nurses of the K.E.M. Hospital during their off-duty hours is still in force; that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation are very strongly of opinion that restrictions such as those placed on the nurses of the K.E.M. Hospital during their off-duty hours are undesirable; and that the Municipal Secretary do purchase a copy of the report of the Lancet Commission on Nurses, their recruitment, etc., and place it on the Corporation table for a month and thereafter in the Municipal Library.

Mr. Hoosenbhoy A. Lalljee.—That the Commissioner be requested to ask the Dean to issue an order that the Dean, the honorary staff, the resident medical staff and the students should not talk to the nursing staff during their off hours except with the permission of the Municipal Commissioner and not to meet the nursing staff outside the college or hospital premises without a similar permission; and that he be also requested to report whether any officer or officers or student or students at the said college or hospital have been found associating with the nursing staff outside the college or hospital premises and what steps have been taken.

CHOWPATTY FORESHORE.

Mr. K. H. Goregaonkar.—That in view of the improper and insanitary state in which the Chowpatty foreshore continues, the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee be requested to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, and report as to the steps that should be taken to bring the foreshore in an up-to-date aesthetic and hygienic condition as would befit the city.

TAPPING TREES.

Sir Vasantrao A. Dabholkar.—That in view of the loss of revenue incurred by the Bombay Municipality at the rate of about Rs. 44,000 per annum since the passing of Corporation resolution, dated July 21, 1930, prohibiting the sale of the right of tapping cocoanut trees on municipal plots for growing toddy, and of the acute financial stringency felt by the Corporation at present, the Corporation do rescind their aforesaid resolution and request the Commissioner to take steps forthwith for the sale of the rights of tapping cocoanut trees on municipal plots as in previous years, to prevent further loss of revenue from the source.

# PICTURE PUZZLES COMPETITION

2nd Series — 2nd Series

## RS. 1,000 FIRST PRIZE For All Correct Or Nearest Solution

Rs. 500 SECOND PRIZE
Rs. 200 THIRD PRIZE
AND
20 CONSOLATION PRIZES

Owing to the stupendous success of our last PICTURE PUZZLE COMPETITION, we have, in view of popular demand, decided to run a 2nd Series. As before, thirty-two familiar objects have been selected.

Each of the pictures represents a part taken from some familiar object. All you have to do is to find out the object to which each picture belongs. To simplify the Competition still further we give the names of the thirty-two objects from which the parts illustrated have been selected. You are not asked to name the part, but simply the object to which you think it belongs.

All that is required is a little careful observation and 1,000 RUPEES may await you for your labour, if you get all the names correct.

## Rules

1. Here are the names of the objects from which the parts illustrated have been taken:—

**SODA WATER BOTTLE, BICYCLE, TUMBLER, MOTOR HORN, RING, MATCH BOX, BRUSH, BARREL, SYRINGE, RUG, MALLET, LAUNDRY IRON, ROLLING PIN, LADDER, SPADE, LOCK, REEL, CIGARETTE PACKET, PEN, CHATTY, RUPEE, POSTAGE STAMP, DOOR HANDLE, TAP, TOP, TOWEL, CHAIR, BELT, HOOKHA, BOOK, SPECTACLES, BUCKET.**

2. What you have to do is to fill in, in the Spaces provided below each picture the names of the object to which you think the part belongs.
3. Only the NAMES of the object as given in the Clues are to be used. You are NOT required to give the name of the part illustrated.
4. After you have filled in all the names of the objects, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon given below. Then cut out the Coupon and your solution and enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN "QUARTER-ANNA" or "HALF-ANNA" STAMPS AS ENTRANCE-FEE.
5. Address your entries to:

***THE COMPETITION MANAGER,***
***PICTURE PUZZLES COMPETITION,***
***POST BOX NO. 706,***
***Bombay.***

Local residents may, if they choose, enclose 8-ANNAS in COIN instead of STAMPS and hand in their entries at the Competition Counter in the Offices of the **"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"** and the **"BOMBAY SAMACHAR,"** and obtain receipt for the same.

6. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.
6. All entries must be received not later than the last post on ***21 June 1932.***
9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, Provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the **"Bombay Chronicle"** and the **"Bombay Samachar."**
14. IMPORTANT: It has been decided to adopt the system of CLAIM FORMS for this Competition. Competitors are therefore advised to keep correct copies of their entries. As soon as possible, after the close of this Competition, the CORRECT SOLUTIONS will be published, together with CLAIM FORM. Rules regarding the submission of these will then be given.

REMEMBER TO KEEP COPIES OF YOUR ENTRIES.

15. Write your name and address clearly on the back of the envelopes containing your entries. THIS IS MOST IMPORTANT.

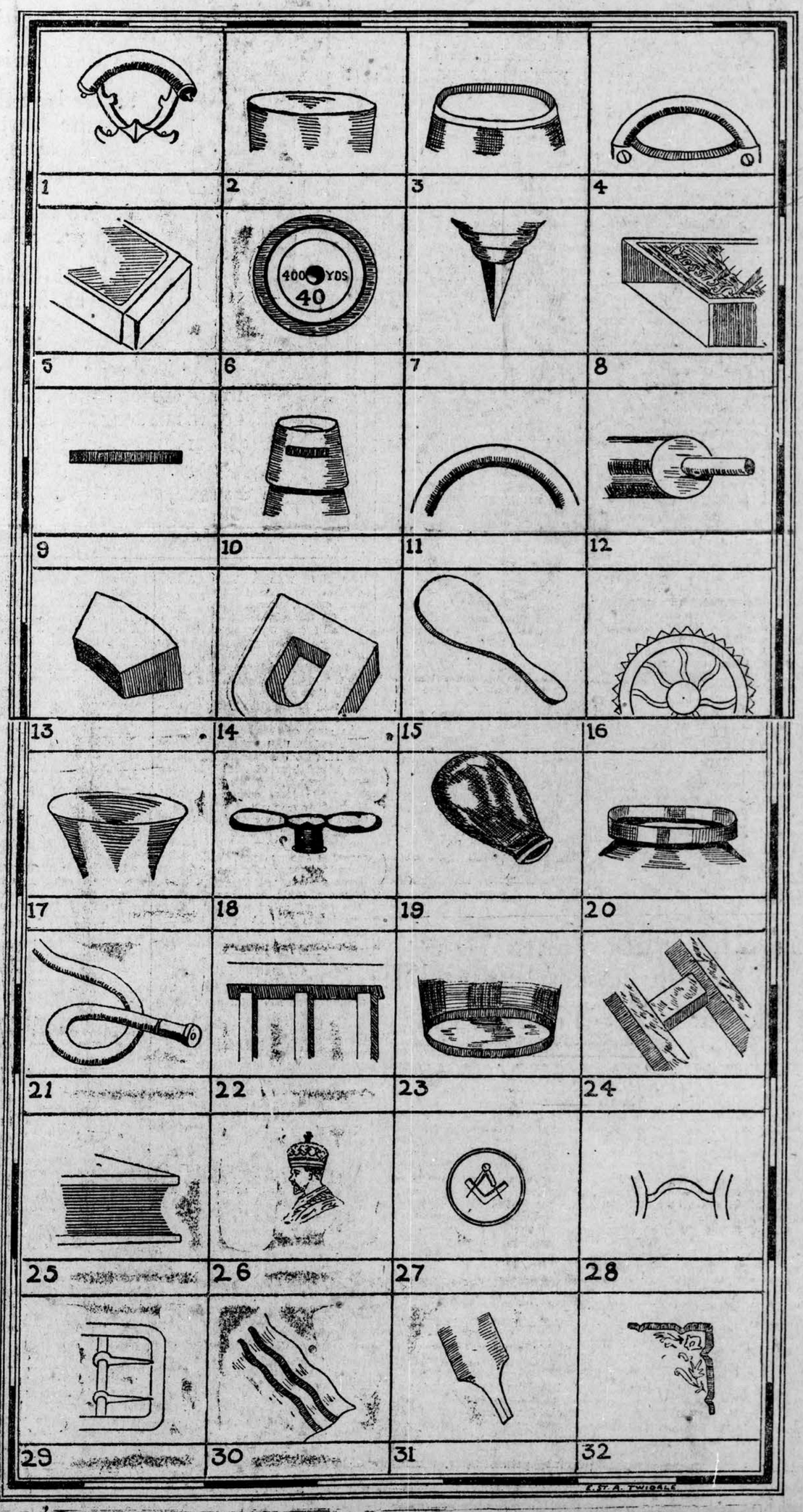
## Picture Puzzle

***COMPETITION COUPON***

***NAME*** .....

***ADDRESS*** .....

.....




### *WHEN KREUGER DIED*

*How News Was Made*

STOCKHOLM, (By Mail).

The persistent rumours that Ivar Kreuger is still alive were disposed of in an official statement. Mr. Lofgren, chief administrator of the Kreuger estates, declared that they were entirely unfounded. There was no mystery about the matter.

He agreed, however, that the first message about his suicide was in some parts misleading. Kreuger was last seen alive about eleven o'clock in the morning, and had promised to attend a conference with British, American, French and Swedish bankers at noon. As he did not arrive M. Litterin went to find out the reason. About half an hour later M. Litterin returned and told the assembled conference that Kreuger was dead, obviously from suicide. All the bankers present, among others Mr. Durant, one of the Directors of Messrs. Lee Higginson, the United States firm of brokers, thus got to know about the suicide before one o'clock, French Time.

BANKRUPTCY PETITION.

Mr. Lofgren adds that the date for filing a petition of bankruptcy for the Kreuger estates, has not yet been decided. The estate will, of course, be made financially responsible for losses caused to the various Kreuger undertakings by Kreuger. Kreuger and Toll, Swedish Match, Internatoinal Match, and the other big companies have the bulk of the claims against the estate.

Most of the debts of the estates are Kreuger's personal debts to his companies. The assets obviously amount to less than £20,000, and the liabilities to more than £25,000,000.

### 530 MILES IN 11¾ HOURS

*Car As Quick As Express*

ABERDEEN, (By Mail).

Five hundred and thirty miles, from Hendon to Kincardine, in 11-3/4 hours.

This was the amazing speed set up by a motorist in a run that ended this morning.

The hero of the thrilling dash north is Mr. Fyvie Gauld, a young London Scot, who set off from Hendon in a sports car at 7-30 in the night just as the Aberdonian Express left King's Cross.

At 7-15 in the morning Mr. Gauld's car drew up at his uncle's farm in Scotland, and it is safe to assume that had he gone to Aberdeen he would at least have equalled the time of the Aberdonian.

£3,000 WAGER.

The London to Aberdeen road record was 15 hours, established by the Duke of Leinster for a bet of £3,000 in 1922.

Some mystery arose in Aberdeen by the non-appearance of Mr. Gauld at Bridge of Dee where it had been expected that he would finish his journey, but Mr. Gauld explained that he had never intended coming right into Aberdeen. His intention was to first call upon his uncle at Kincardine and then, after a rest, to go on to see his other uncle in Aberdeen.

Mr. Gauld was accompanied on his night dash by a chum, Mr. P. Perry, but he himself drove all the way, and the only stops were for filling up.

Mr. Gauld said that he had no intention of breaking records or even of beating the train, but he was naturally pleased by the performance of his car. At no time, he said, had he indulged in mad racing.

His mean average speed was 45 miles an hour.

# AMERICAN COTTON PRICES REACH A NEW LOW LEVEL

## July Contract Selling Below 5 Cents

### WEAKNESS IN STOCKS AND GRAIN

BOMBAY, June 10

American cotton prices have now reached a new low level and July contract is now selling below 5 cent level. This shows that the abnormal depression is still at work and all measures taken so far to arrest the decline in commodity prices have proved inadequate. The U. S. A. Government has taken several new emergency measures to save the situation from the worst crisis, but day by day the situation becomes very acute and it has become almost impossible to think about the future. Even at the present low level of cotton prices there are no signs of any sustained improvement. The decline in cotton prices must ruin the economic condition of American cotton growers. It looks as if further depression is inevitable and Government revenues in the United States of America will not reach the anticipated total. This means that some new measures will be necessary.

On Thursday the New York cotton futures market, early advanced on trade buying but reacted later on long liquidation and weakness of Wall Street. The market opened at a decline of 5 to 6 points but advanced 13 to 14 points on trade buying. By noon prices reached highest level and in the afternoon heavy selling pressure influenced by weakness of Wall-street and grain markets depressed prices 20 points from the highest level and the market closed at a decline of 9 to 10 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 5 cents.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 9 points. Spot cotton prices declined 9 points at 4.95c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 points. Prices continued to sag being influenced by discouraging American advices. Trade offtake had been slightly better and some Japanese short covering had been in evidence. Weather news was generally favourable and the market closed at a decline of 7 to 6 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 2 points.

East Indian cotton futures declined 5 points and Egyptian cotton prices declined 3 to 4 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 11 to 9 points.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

The official weather report, issued to-day, states that during the week weather has been favourable for cotton. Dryness continues locally in the North Eastern Belt. Warmer nights would have been more helpful in a few sections, especially in the South East. The temperature averged normal in most places. There were generous rains in the North Western portions of the belt where the ground had become dry."

### *Approximate Straddle Differences*

New York—Liverpool:—July 7; Oct. 246; Jan. 234.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach J.-Aug—Liverpool July (expected) Rs. 13 a exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A.-Aug 152—New York July 4.93—Rs. 3 at 3.67-11/16 Cross rate.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October highest 5.35 (1.39 a.m.) Lowest 5.15 (2.32 p.m.)

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 4.93—.09 |
| October | 5.18—.09 |
| December | 5.32—.10 |
| January, 1933 | 5.38—.10 |
| March, 1933 | 5.55—.10 |
| Middling Spot | 5.00—.10 |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 4.95—.09 |
| October | 5.17—.09 |
| Middling Spot | 4.95—.09 |

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

New York, June 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 5.01 |
| October | 5.26 |
| January | 5.48 |
| New York Noon Call.— | |
| July | 5.08 |
| October | 5.33 |
| January | 5.54 |

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 9.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports | 7,000 |
| Day's exports to Great Britain | nil. |
| Day's exports to the Continent | 3,000 |

EGYPTIAN COTTON

LIVERPOOL, June 9

SAKELLARIDIS

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 5.45 |
| October | 5.68 |
| November | 5.73 |
| December | 5.79 |
| January, 1933 | 5.84 |
| March | 5.95 |
| May | 6.06 |
| F G F Spot | 5.65 |

INDIAN COTTON

LIVERPOOL, June 9

| | |
|---|---|
| BROACH. Fully Good (Good Staple) | 3.60 |
| Fine (Good Staple) | 3.72 |
| Superfine (good Staple) | 3.84 |
| C P OOMRA, Good (No. 1 Staple) | 4.23 |
| Superfine (No. 1 Staple) | 4.38 |
| Choice (No. 1 Staple | 4.53 |
| BENGAL, Good | 3.14 |
| Fully Good | 3.24 |
| Fine | 3.34 |
| SCINDE, Fully Good | 3.24 |
| Fine | 3.34 |
| Superfine | 3.44 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON

LIVERPOOL, June 9

| | 10-10 a.m. Quotations | To-day's Closing |
|---|---|---|
| June 1932 | 3-86 | (3-86)—07 |
| July | 3.87 | 3-84—07 |
| August | | 3-87—07 |
| September | | 3-86—06 |
| October | 3.89 | 3-86—06 |
| November | | 3-87—06 |
| December | | 3-88—06 |
| January, 1933 | 3.93 | 3-91—06 |
| February | | 3-94—06 |
| March | | 3-97—06 |
| April | | 3-99—06 |
| May | + | 4-01—06 |
| June | | 4-03—06 |
| Middling Spot | | 4-18—02 |

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 9.

Interest Day to Day Loans 5|8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 1 per cent.

London, June 9.

BANK BILLS—

3 Months 1-51|64 per cent.

6 Months 1-29|32 per cent.

FINE TRADE BILLS—

3 Months 2-3|4 per cent.

6 Months 3-1|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 9.

T T London on Berlin 15.47-1|2.

T T London on Amsterdam 9.07-1|2.

T T London on Brussels 26.34.

T T London on Madrid 44.59.

T T London on Milan 71.62.

T T London on Berne 18.79.

T T London on Paris 93.25.

T T London on Prague 124.00.

T T London on New York (Closing Rate) 3.67-5|8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 9.

| | £. |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. | 11 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London TReg.) | 97 |
| P. & O. Banking Corporation | 6 |
| Funding Loan 4 p.c. | 101 |
| Conversion Loan 3½ p.c. | 87-7/8 |
| Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. | 44-1/2 |
| Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan | 57 |
| Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan | 66-1/2 |
| Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan | 90-1/2 |
| Consols 2½ p.c. | 63-1/4 |
| War Loan 5 p.c. | 102 |
| Victory Bonds 4 p c | 101-3/8 |

LONDON METALS.

London, June 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper Braziers | 30 |
| Yellow Metal | 33-3/4 |
| Spelter hard Indian Brands | 11-7/8 |
| Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge | 9-3/8 |
| Tin English Ingot | 111-3/4 |

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, June 9.

Rosario Santa Fe, per 64lb. Cargoes 25- June|July Sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 64lb. Cargoes 25|3 June|July Sellers.

Wheat South Australian Parcels 25|6 June|July Sellers.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels 27|6 June|July Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 9.

Linseed Oil naked, London cwt,— Sellers Jul.-Aug. 12/10-1/2.

Linseed Oil naked, London ewt,— Sellers Sep/Dec. 13/6.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 9.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot,— Sellers 1-3/4.

# Bombay Cotton

Bombay, June 10.

In sympathy with easier New York advices the local market opened weak at Rs. 151-12 for Broach J.-A. and at Rs. 163 for Broach A.-M. delivery. There was scattered buying which hardened Broach J.-A. to Rs. 152 and A-M delivery to Rs. 164-8. At this level, there was narrows long liquidation particularly in Broach J.-A. delivery which declined to Rs. 149-8 while Broach A.-M declined to Rs. 163. The market remained steady at this level with a small turnover.

Liverpool market opened quiet at a decline of 6 points. Owing to some arrest in the cotton market the market closed at 3-30 p.m. as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach J./A. | 150/4 |
| New Broach A./M. | 163 |
| Bengal July | 127 |

SAMPION QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 10.

| | |
|---|---|
| June | 114.40+1.40 |
| September | 122.20+2.80 |
| December | 123.30+2.60 |

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 10.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Viram Ladha | Sojat Road | 127 |
| 201 | Japan T & Co. | Khandwa | 138 |
| 143 | G.B. Kalsha & Co. | Paras | 138 |
| 125 | Do. | Pusad | 142 |
| 574 | Do. | Pandurna | 143 |
| 51 | Kurla Mill | Ramganj | 126 |
| 100 | Currimbhai | Badurpur | 150 |
| 100 | Viram Ladha | Sojat Road | 125 |
| 44 | Motiram Vaghji | Manabadar | 150 |
| 57 | Do. | Do. | 150 |
| 51 | Do. | Sojat Road | 146 |
| 75 | Do. | Do. | 146 |
| 100 | Do. | Panipat | 129 |
| 98 | Do. | Thasra | 149 |
| 100 | Do. | Amreli | 150 |

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 10.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 135 |
| Bengal Fine | 130 |
| Bengal F.G. | 125 |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine | 130 |
| Sindh-Punjab F.G. | 125 |
| Wardha-Hingt Fine | 150 |
| Nagpur Savner Fine | 150 |
| Yeotmal Fine | 145 |
| Arvi Fine | 145 |
| Ellichpur Fine | 143 |
| Amraoti Fine | 140 |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine | 140 |
| Mulkapur Fine | 138 |
| Khandesh Fine | 138 |
| Muthia F.G. | 133 |
| Jalna/Sailu F.G. | 138 |
| Burwah Sanavad F.G. | 140 |
| Ujjain/Shujaulpur F.G. | 140 |
| Broach F.G. | 153 |
| Punjab/American | 168 |
| Punjab/American mix | 153 |
| Cambodia | 212 |
| Miraj/Sangli | 163 |
| Compta Good | 178 |
| Jinja | 225 |
| Busoga | 235 |
| Kampala | 245 |

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, June 10.

| | Sup. | Fine | F G | Good |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M G Bengal U P | 140 | 136 | 132 | 128 |
| M G Rajputana | 140 | 136 | 132 | 128 |
| M G Punjab | 138 | 134 | 130 | 126 |
| M G Oomra No. 3 | 145 | 141 | 137 | ... |
| M G Oomra No. 1 | 156 | 152 | 148 | ... |
| M G Oomra No. 2 | 150 | 146 | 142 | ... |
| M G Broach No. 2 | 158 | 155 | 151 | 147 |
| M G Punjab-American | 168 | 165 | 161 | 157 |
| M G Surat | 210 | 207 | 203 | 199 |

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 10.

| | Yesterday. | Since 1st September. This year |
|---|---|---|
| In full-pressed Bales. | | |
| Khandesh | 459 | 112,777 |
| Central India | | 115,337 |
| Berar and Nagar | | 76,310 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 50 | 21,244 |
| Berar | 756 | 233,891 |
| Central Provinces | 83 | 72,269 |
| Total Oomra | 1,348 | 631,823 |
| Dholera | 67 | 199,454 |
| N.-W. Provinces | | 26,801 |
| Rajputana | 149 | 53,612 |
| Sind-Punjab | | 138,569 |
| Broach | 56 | 246,527 |
| Compta & Dharwar | 582 | 45,796 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 320 | 19,112 |
| Cocoanada | | 7 |
| Tinnevelly & Cambodia | | 5,954 |
| Persian | 16 | 2,736 |
| American | 950 | 263,848 |
| Egyptian & African | 4,820 | 221,759 |
| Combia, Burma & other sorts | | 313 |
| Total | 8,303 | 1,856,321 |

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 10.

1st Sept. to 2nd June

| | Yesterday. | This year |
|---|---|---|
| In full-pressed Bales. | | |
| Europe | 350 | 104,539 |
| Japan & China | 550 | 626,687 |
| Coast Ports | 100 | 33,455 |
| Up-country by Rail | | 157,666 |
| Afloat in harbour Europe, China and Jaipan | | 16,942 |
| Total | 1,000 | 939,539 |

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, June 10.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat Sept. | 4 5 9 |
| Linseed Sept. | 5 11 3 |

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 9.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 8-1|4.

# MONEY MARKET

## EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 10.

B. C. Rate T. T. 1/5 27/32

B. C. Rate D. D. 1/5 27/32

LONDON:—

Banks Selling T.T. 1|5 7|8 June.

Banks Selling D D 1/5 29/32

Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 July.

Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32

Banks Buying D D 1/6.

Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 3|32 Mail.

Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 1|16 15th June.

Banks Buying 3 Months 1|6 1|32 July.

NEW YORK:—

B. C. Rate T T 367

Banks Selling T T 366

Banks Buying T T 362

PARIS:—

Banks Selling D D 690

Banks Buying D. D. 708

AMSTERDAM:—

Banks Selling D D 67 1/2

JAPAN:—

Banks Selling T T 117

Banks Buying 60 days 110

HONGKONG:—

Banks Seling D D 86 5/8 1

SHANGHAI:—

Banks Selling D D 113

SINGAPORE:—

Banks Selling D D 156 1/8

JAVA:—

Banks Selling D D 67 7/8

CROSS RATES—

New York/London 3.67 1/2 9th instant.

Shanghai/London 1/3 10th instant.

Japan/London not quoted 9th instant.

London/Paris 93.25 9th instant.

London/Belgium 26.50 9th instant.

London/Switzerland 18.75 9th instant.

London/Italy 71.75 9th instant.

London/Berlin 15.47 9th instant.

London/Holland 9.07 9th instant.

London/Stockholm 19.50 9th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £5-13-0 8th instant; £5-12-8 9th instant.

Silver London Ready 17 8th instant; 16 15/16 9th instant.

Silver London Forward 17 8th instant; 17 9th instant.

Silver New York Ready 28 1/8 8th instant; 27 7/8 9th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent. 8th instant 1 1/16 per cent. 9th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 1 5/16 per cent. 8th instant 1 5/16 per cent. 9th instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2½ per cent.

Money:—Call 3 per cent.

3 Months. 3 per cent. 6 Months 3 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, June 9.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C & F Calcutta: June|July per cwt. 7|9.

C & F Bombay:— June|July per cwt. 7|9-1|2.

C & F Karachi:— June|July per cwt. 7|9-1|2.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILL

New York, June 9.

Demand Bills 3.67-11/16

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 9.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton.— No offers.

Castorseed, Bombay: Hull ton— Sellers June/July £10:15:0.

Rapeseed Toria. Hull/Continent— Sellers June/July £10:5:0.

LINSEED.

London, June 9.

Linseed, Calcutta (London) ton— Sellers June/July £9:5:0.

Linseed La Plata C.I.F. Hull; ton— Paid June £7:10:0.

Linseed Bombay (London)— Sellers June/July £10:10:0.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London June 9.

| | This Week. £ |
|---|---|
| Total Bullin | 132,500,000 |
| Public Deposits | 26,500,000 |
| Other Deposits | 119,300,000 |
| Government Securities | 74,300,000 |
| Other Securities | 38,200,000 |
| Notes and Coin | 50,200,000 |
| Notes in circulation | 357,200,000 |
| Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities | 34.66 p.c |

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, June 10

| | 1931-32 | 1930-31 |
|---|---|---|
| F F Bales | | |
| Receipts to date | | |
| 9-6-32 | 9743000 | 8743000 |
| Receipts Yesterday | | |
| 9-6-32 | 7000 | 8000 |
| Exports to date | | |
| 9-6-32 | 3112000 | 6491000 |
| Stock at Ports | | |
| 3-6-32 | 3801000 | 3162000 |
| Stock Interior Towns | | |
| 3-6-32 | 1525000 | 1009000 |
| Stock Liverpool | | |
| 3-6-32 | 836000 | 1065000 |
| Visible Supply | | |
| 3-6-32 | 7561000 | 6188000 |
| Quantity in Sight | | |
| 3-6-32 | 14331000 | 12353000 |
| Quantity out of Sight | | |
| 3-6-32 | 11964000 | 9740000 |

*FINANCIAL NOTES*

# MORE GOLD GOING OUT

## Will Bombay Cotton Market Entirely Collapse ?

Bombay, Friday.

The statement of the Bank of England received here by cable to-day shows that the gold reserve against notes amounted to £132,500,000 against £129,300,000 last week and £120,816,394 on the 11th May. The increase is due to the purchases of gold by the Bank of England and the acquisition has been made possible by the establishment of the Exchange Equalisation Fund. Further increase in Gold holdings from time to time are expected. Public Deposits have increased to £26,500,000 from the previous week's figure of £18,600,000. Government Securities have increased by £400,000 and other securities held are £38,200,000. Notes in circulation have increased to £357,200,000 from £355,400,000. Ratio of Reserve to liabilities is 34.66 per cent against 34.29 per cent previous week.

**GOVT. SECURITIES STEADY.**

Government Securities in Bombay ruled somewhat steady to-day. The notable feature of the day was some business in the new Rupee 5-1|2 per cent 1938|40 Loan. On ready terms it was sold at a discount ranging from annas two to three; while some forward say one month delivery was quoted at a discount of annas four. This is due to lower quotation of 1932 Bonds which have the option of conversion. Buyers are making a small profit at present rate on 1932. Bonds. All offerings of 1932 Bonds are readily accepted and buyers of these Bonds are selling the new Loan at a discount. This nature of business will not last long and it is nothing but a passing feature mostly responsible for the weakness in Securities. If things continue at this rate, naturally it will affect total subscription of the new Loan.

**TREASURY BILLS.**

During this week Treasury Bills maturities amounted to Rs. 315 lacs while renewals were Rs. 59.25 lacs. Short term funds are freely available in the local market and Call Loans are placed at 3 per cent.

**LANCASHIRE SITUATION.**

All wages and hours agreements between Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association and the Trade Unions will terminate to-morrow as per one month's notice. The result of the ballot on the proposal of a general strike was noe definite. The spinners and manufacturers will now offer new terms of wages and hours but at the moment Lancashire Mills have more interest in the Ottawa Conference and like the Trade Unions they are also not definite about their future plans. Any how one has to be prepared to hear one day morning of some fresh proposals and the prospects of a general strike will then be finally decided.

**COTTON SLUMP.**

Cotton Prices have collapsed and stock of cotton in Bombay are increasing by leaps and bounds. It is reported that there exists a short interest in the forward market to the extent of about 3 lacs bales mostly held by foreign firms and big Bazar operators. There is no demand for cotton as our mills have bought large quantities of foreign cotton while exporters are complaining about dear parity.

The general situation of our cotton trade has become very serious and if the custodians of the cotton trade fail to wake up at the right time they will do more harm to cotton merchants and cotton growers. It is time for them to find out the true state of affairs and help the cotton trade if need be. Of course it is not within the powers of the Board to arrest the decline, but certainly they can do a lot to keep up the stability of the cotton trade.

**COMPLETE COLLAPSE?**

It reminds us of a move which never materialised. There was a loud talk of a formation of a big pool to take up all distress cotton. Big cotton magnates of the city subscribed large funds of several crores and a draft constitution was also prepared. It may be hoped that those cotton magnates have not forgotten the poor cotton trade and will come forward with a helping hand in the interest of cotton trade, wherein their own interest is concerned. To-day cotton is selling at 2-1|2 to 3 annas per lb. while some of the vegetables which these cotton magnates enjoy are dearer than cotton. If distress selling starts, there will be a complete collapse of the cotton trade and every cottonman will be hurt. Will these Cotton magnates live and let live the cotton trade which is the pride of Bombay?

**GOLD EXPORTS.**

There will be a fairly large shipment of gold from Bombay to-morrow. It is understood that large quantities of gold have come from up-country particularly from Madras Presidency. Total shipment of gold for the week will be approximately Rs. 1-1|4 crores.

# GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

BOMBAY, June 10.

TAXABLES.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 3-1|2 G.P. Notes | 61|2 |
| 4 p.c. 1931|36 Conv. | 93|4 |
| 4 p.c. 1931|37 Loan | 92|4 |
| 4 p.c. 1960|70 Loan | 69-12 |
| 4-1|2 p.c. 1934 Bonds | 97-10 |
| 4-1|2 p.c. 1955|50 Loan | 80|2 |
| 5 p.c. 1929|47 Loan | 94 |
| 5 p.c. 1939|44 Loan | 94|8 |
| 5 p.c. 1935 Bonds | 97|14 |
| 6 p.c. 1933|40 Bonds | 100|7 |
| 6-1|2 p.c. 1935 T. Bonds | 102-6 |

TAXFREES.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 5 p.c. 1945|55 Loan | 100|8 |
| 5 p.c. 1933 Bonds | 100|3 |
| 6 p.c. 1932 Bonds | 100|9 |
| 6-1|2 p.c. 1935 B.D.L. | 104|7 |

CORPORATION LOAN TAXABLE.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 4 p.c. B.P.T. 1974 | 67|4 |
| 4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974 | 68|4 |
| 5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959 | 81|4 |
| 6 p.c. M. Deb.. 1954 | 99-0 |
| 6 p.c. K.P.T. 1956 | 98-3 |
| 3-1|2 p.c. B.I.T. 1937 | 101-0 |

STATE LOANS.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 3-1|2 p.c. 1933 Mysore | 102-0 |
| 3 p.c. 1955 Loan | 69-0 |

Tone:—There being no reduction in the Bank rate and lower sterling and Calcutta advices, 3-1|2 per cent. opened at Rs. 61|7 and declined as under:—

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Bombay, June 10.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 400/ per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 22/

Filtered Til Seed Oil Rs. 18/8 per case 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 75/ per ton.

# SILVER MARKET

## Dull Session

Bombay, June 10.

The local market ruled dull without any important business. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range:—

| | Rs. | as. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready Silver | 55 | 15 | 0 |
| Jeth delivery | 56 | 0 | 0 |
| Ashad delivery | 56 | 4 | 0 |
| Bar Gold | 28 | 0 | 0 |

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 9.

SILVER:—Market closed quietly steady.

Spot 16-15|16.

Forward 17.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 9.

Gold Bar fine per Oz. £5-12-8.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 10.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Khandesh | 459 |
| Hyderabad/Gaorani | 50 |
| Berar | 756 |
| Central Provinces | 83 |
| Dholera | 67 |
| Rajputana | 149 |
| Broach | 56 |
| Compta-Dharwar | 582 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 320 |
| Persians | 13 |
| Americans | 950 |
| Egyptians | 2,299 |
| East Africans | 2,521 |
| | Cwts. |
| Wheat | 7,667 |
| Linseed | 3,461 |
| Groundnuts | 1,130 |
| Castorseed | 1,768 |
| Rice | 18,420 |
| Myrabolams | 143 |
| Gram | 572 |
| Joowar | 672 |
| Bajree | 692 |
| Bajree | 682 |
| | Tons. |
| Coal | 1,532 |


THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW: 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

PARAMOUNT'S DRAMATIC TRIUMPH

WITH TWO BIG STARS TALLULAH BANKHEAD FREDRIC MARCH

IN

"MY SIN"

The story of a Woman's efforts to efface the brand of shame that shadows her past, and the regeneration of the man she loves.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW: 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

A Human Story of Lancashire Life.

HINDLE WAKES

featuring

SYBIL THORNDIKE

NORMAN MCKINNEL

A Gainsborough Picture.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW: 4, 6 and 8 P.M.

SUNDAY Morning at 10. DOUBLE ATTRACTION TWO FOX PICTURES.

"GOLDIE"

featuring

JEAN HARLOW SPENCER TRACY.

HUSH MONEY

featuring

JOAN BENNETT HARDIE ALBRIGHT

A home, a husband, a Baby—and whispered threads of a Past.

OSSO FILMS NEWS

Mr. E. Lilley, representing OSSO FILMS has the pleasure to announce that by special arrangement with Madan Theatres Ltd., the famous film

"NIGHT RAID IN PARIS"

will be shown at the Empire, starting Saturday June 18. Amongst the special events of the week it will be mentioned the screening of a film of the Paris Colonial Exhibition and a novelty film called "VISUALIZED MUSIC". An easy contest will award two Parisian Shawls to the nearest answer. This contest will last all week.

Booking now open.

At the Taj Lounge from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Empire from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m.


## *DECCAN MERCHANTS' CO-OP. BANK*

The Hon. Secretary of the above Bank writes:—

A society was started in 1917 to render financial assistance to the members of the Deccan Merchants' Association, Bombay. It continued to do the business of an ordinary credit society till 1929 when it was revived and started banking business. Since then the society has made rapid progress and soon developed into an Urban Co-operative Bank.

The paid up capital increased from Rs. 11,800 in 1929 to Rs. 15,910 at the end of the co-operative year 1932. Reserve and other funds now stand at about Rs. 5,000 as against Rs. 3,350. Deposits show a very substantial increase of Rs. 3,00 at Rs. 39,450 in 1932 against Rs. 1,130 in 1929.

The total working capital stands at Rs. 64,000 against Rs. 18,800.

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on 15 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL
has a net work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

REGD. NO. B. 1065

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1932

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim setting agents throughout the world.
J8

## I. C. S. ASSURED LONG LIFE

### "Efficient & Disinterested Service"

### HOARE ON CIVILIAN'S DOUBLE ROLE

LONDON, June 9.

When the history of the British Empire is written its two greatest achievements will be the development of parliamentary institutions and the organisation of a civil service unconnected with party politics and uncontaminated by selfish, interests, said Sir Samuel Hoare speaking at the Indian Civil Service dinner, at which Sir Hugh Stephenson presided.

Sir Samuel Hoare regarded the development of an efficient and disinterested civil service as the greater of these achievements. He said that the Indian Civil Service, the oldest civil service in the world, was the author of that great institution. It had built up a record which even Warren Hastings could not have conceived possible.

"You have given India justice such as the East had never known before. You have laid deep the foundations of justice in the great legal codes that put the Indian civilians in the chosen company of lawgivers like Justinian and Napoleon. You have saved India from the appalling calamity of famine. You have attempted, not without success though, to face great financial difficulties and develop rural life in villages and to save the cultivator from the rapacious claws of moneylender."

FUTURE OF SERVICE.

Sir Samuel Hoare said that he was not surprised at their anxieties about the future. He reminded them that great changes had been occurring all over the world and suggested that the real change in the conditions of the service came years ago when political institutions were first established in India. The civilian for many years had to play the double role of administrator and politician combined.

Sir Samuel Hoare felt that as the two spheres became more distinct the civilians would not regret the change. He thought that the service in the future would become more strictly administrative, specialised and differentiated, but unless the clock of progress was to be put back for generations in India, there must be for many years a keen demand for expert knowledge and specialised advice which the civilian was able to provide.

SAFEGUARDS

The civilians might say: All is very well for the distant future, but what about the immediate present "My answer," said Sir Samuel Hoare, "is that the British Government are going to keep in letter and in spirit, every contract made with you as with every other Indian service. As the Secretary of State, I am under a statutory obligation to safeguard your interests. That obligation I shall carry out. But greater even than the statutory obligation is the moral obligation that I and every other minister, indeed every member of Parliament, owe to the men who have served us and the Empire bravely, brilliantly and unselfishly.

"To-night I say in a single sentence that we shall not pass a bill that does not safeguard, to the best of our ability the rights and obligations into which we have entered with you."

STATUTORY PROVISIONS

"Between now and the passing of a reform bill we shall have ample opportunity for discussing in detail the best way to ensure the continued sanctity of the bond we have made. Don't distrust us. We have given our word and we intend to keep it. There is no self-respecting Indian who would not despise us if we failed.

"As regards the future it is my considered view, and the view of responsible and respected Indians, that for many years there will be an insistent need for expert administrators such as yourselves."

While recognising the difficulties Sir Samuel Hoare deprecated black pessimism. He said: "If I thought that there was an irreconcilable gulf between the East and the West and between Britain and India, I should not be engaged in the present task. I should not be daily, almost hourly, talking and corresponding with the British and Indians about the future of the Indian constitution. It is because I believe that harmony can be achieved between the British and the Indian notes, that I go on with the work and it is because I believe that harmony will be achieved that I am certain that if once we set our eyes on the future rather than fix them morbidly upon the wrangles of the past Indians will need our help just as we shall need theirs, in solving the momentous problems facing the British Commonwealth.

## PRINCE WHO WAS ONCE A GOAT

### Black Magic On Mountain Top

BERLIN, June 9.

It is hoped that black-magic will metamorphose a white he-goat into a beautiful prince under a sparkling moon, on June 17 on the summit of the Broken Haiz Mountain, in Germany.

This display of thaumaturgy will be managed by Mr. Harry Price of London, Director of Psychical Research, to re-enact the part of the Bloksberg tryst for the Goethe Centenary celebrations, and also to prove the futility of black magic in the twentieth century.

Miss Urta Gordon, a 21-year-old German-Scot girl, will attempt a transmutation, using the magic potion of bat's milk, scrapings from the soot of a churchbell and the honey of the bees, which, carried in a marmalade jar, smells like bootpolish.—Reuter.

## SCULPTOR'S ROMANTIC COMEBACK

### Designer Of Eros Statue

LONDON, June 9.

There has been an interesting sequel to the unveiling of the Alexandra Memorial by the King yesterday. His Majesty summoned the seventy-year-old sculptor, Mr. Alfred Gilbert, to his private apartments in Buckingham Palace and knighted him.—

Thus Sir Alfred Girbert's life of disappointment and voluntary exile has ended in triumph. He designed the famous Eros statue in Pilradilly Circus, ower which a furious controversy raged as Government repudiated their promise to supply the metal for the statue.

Sir Alfred Gilbert paid £7,000 for the metal himself although he received only £3,000.

An agry and disappointed man, he left England and lived alone for twenty years in a mean street at Bruges. He resigned from the Royal Academy in 1908.

In 1926 Mr. Gilbert (as he then was) returned to express the wish that His Majesty should order him to finish his memorial to the Duke of Clarence in Saint George's Chapel, Windsor. It was also at His Majesty's wish that he made the Alexandra Memorial. Only a week ago Sir Alfred was re-elected to the Adademy.—Reuter.

## CENTURY-OLD FRIENDSHIP

LONDON, June 9.

The fact that nothing has impaired for over a 100 years the friendship between Britain and the Argentine was stressed by Mr. Harold Mitchell (Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Minister for Overseas Trade) when he received a party of Argentine students in the House of Commons and afterwards entertained them at a luncheon.

Mr. Mitchell recalled that Britain bought more goods from the Argentine than from any country except the United States.—Reuter.

## BEER DUTY TO REMAIN

LONDON, June 9.

By 301 votes to 71, the House of Commons last night, in the report stage of the Finance Bill, rejected amendment for reduction of the beer duty which it was represented, was now fifteen times as high as in 1914. The Chancellor of the Exchequer pointed out that a revenue of £10,000,000 would be involved in the proposed reduction.—B. O. W.

## Art Exhibition At Belgaum

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, June 8.

In the presence of a large and distinguished gathering Mr. N. S. Lokur, District Judge, Ahmedabad, now on leave at Belgaum performed here last evening the opening ceremony of an Art Exhibition of Drawings and Paintings in Karnatak.

The Exhibition (which has been held under the auspices of the Karnatak Art Society) will remain open till the 15th inst.

MISS DINNA KOOKA (left and MISS BHICOO BATLIWALA, of Bombay, who have qualified for the Bar.

## WANTED GANG CHIEF SURRENDERS

### Lindbergh Baby Case Sensation

*DETROIT, June 9.*

***Harry Fleischer, the notorious leader of the "Purple Gang," who had been sought throughout the United States since the beginning of the Lindbergh baby kidnapping investigations, surrendered to the police this morning.***

***The proprietors of the Englewood Hotel told the police that a man resembling Fleischer stayed with them during the week the baby was kidnapped.—Reuter***

## Father Elwin Denies Mischievous Rumours

### "SILENT DIGNITY OF THE FLOWER OF PEOPLE IN JAIL"

BOMBAY, Friday.

With regard to a paragraph headed "Father Elwin loses faith in the Congress", which appeared in "The Times of India" this morning, Father Elwin told a representative of "The Bombay Chronicle" that there was no truth whatever in the statement.

"There have been deliberate attempts to discredit me in the eyes of my fellow-countrymen," he said: "and I can only regard this as an attempt to discredit me also in the opinion of my Indian friends.

"It is perfectly true that I was not going to England as an agent of the Congress. I am not a member of the Congress, for as a priest I cannot tie myself to any one political party; but had I been able to go to England I should have done everything possible to bring home to the conscience of my countrymen the gravity of the situation in India. If Christian England realised what is going on in India in her name she would repent in sackcloth and ashes.

CHRONIC DISEASE.

"As far as my visit to England is concerned, the truth is that many friends, including Mahatma Gandhi, had urged me to avoid the coming rains in India on account my health. In the rains of 1928, I nearly died of dysentery, and my life was saved only by the devoted care of Major Plumtree and Sister Hilsom of the Sassoon Hospital. Since then every rainy season has been marked by constant attacks of dysentery and malaria. My aged mother has also sent me pathetic letters to go and see her. But I have dedicated my life to the service of the poor of India, and in face of the obvious intention of Government to refuse to allow me to return to this country I was not prepared for a possible exile of years in England, away from the land which I have adopted as my Home.

"I have certainly not lost faith in the Congress. I am not blind to its faults there is nothing infallible or perfect in this world; but I believe in the Congress as an organisation which has made the most determined effort to put into effect the principles of truth and love that our modern world has seen. I believe that the achievement of the Congress ideal will mean food and clothing for the starving millions. I have made a fairly close study of the situation during the last few weeks and I am convinced that the Congress —apart from any question of methods—has a hold on the minds and hearts of the people that is unique in its long history. The silent dignity of the sufferings of the flower of the people of India in the jails makes the most impressive appeal to the imagination and conscience of the world.

"I regard the advent of the political idealism of Mahatma Gandhi as the most important event of the twentieth century."

## MAHARANI OF NABHA AND HER SON

LONDON, June 9.

The King and Queen received the Maharani of Nabha and her son, the Maharaja of Nabha.—Reuter.

## EX-EMPEROR ESCAPES IN WOMAN'S GUISE

### Govt. Troops Back To Lyyassu's Standard ?

ADDIS ABABA, June 9.

Events are moving with some rapidity in Abyssinia. In the first place, disguised as a woman, the ex-Emperor Lyyassu, who was deposed in 1917 escaped from his gaolers into the inaccessible Gajjam region. The War Minister and a strong force have been sent to recapture him, but Lyyassu is believed to have assembled a large following, and it is reported that the Government troops are joining him.

Immediately after the ex-Emperor's escape the present Emperor arrested. Rashilu, King of Gajjam, father of a young prince who is engaged to the Emperor's daughter.

With his hands full of plots and threats of plots inside the empire, Emperor is also involved in a diplomatic situation with France culminating in the refusal of the French Minister to receive the compliment of a guard of honour from Abyssinian soldiers.

It is understood that the trouble began when the Government soldiers attacked an employee of the French railway at Diredawa. The trouble has now been settled. —Reuter.

## HITLER FINED

### Contempt Of Court

MUNICH, June 9.

A sharp reminder of the dignity of the Law Courts was visited upon the Nazi Leader, Herr Hitler, when he appeared as a witness in a perjury trial.

When a Jewish counsel asked whether he received money from a foreign armaments firm, Herr Hitler excitedly shouted his refusal to be insulted by a Jew and refused to answer further questions.

The judge inflicted a fine of a thousand marks on him for contempt of court.—Reuter.

## RAIN FORECAST FOR 1932

Forecast of the monsoon for 1932. The known factors give conflicting indications this year and all that can be said is that the monsoon rainfall is not likely to be less than 87 per cent. of the average in the Peninsula; 80 per cent. in Northwest India and 95 per cent. in Northeast India.—A.P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, June 10.

The Bay depression has passed inland and is centred this morning about fifty miles to the southeast of Calcutta. The monsoon continues to be strong in Lower Burma and has feebly extended into Assam and Bengal. Nearly general rain has again fallen in North Malabar and the South Konkan but the monsoon has not appreciably strengthened in the Southeast Arabian Sea. The temperature remains generally above normal from the Punjab to Bihar.

Rain in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal and Orissa and local in the East Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, the West Central Provinces and the noth Madras coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—Amherst 4 inches; Rangoon and Gwa, 3; Mergui, Tavoy and Kyaukpyu 2; Diamond Island 1; Bassein 1; Akyab 1|2; Lashio and Myitkyina, 1|4; Cox's Bazar 3; Cherrapunji 2; Barisal 1-1|2; Teipur, Burdwan and Berhampore, 3|4; Dhubri, Silchar, Jessore, Jalpalguri, Sandheads, Balasore and Chandbali 1|2; Shillong, Dibrugarh, Chittagong, Calcutta, Saugor Island, Darjeeling and Cuttack, 1|4; Mangalore 1-1|2 Mercara 1; Karwar 3|4; Calicut 1|2 and Ratnagiri 1|4.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue in Lower Burma, increase in Upper Burma, Assam and Bengal and extend in Bihar and Orissa. Local falls will also continue in the Konkan and Malabar.

## AMERICAN MAINTAINS LEAD

### British Golf Championship Matches

LONDON, June 9.

An amazing low scoring Championship is being played this year. Following yesterday's record scores, Sarazen, leader of the American trio, equalled the course record with 69 and heads the field, but he is closely followed by the Britisher, Allis, Compston and Charles Whitcombe. Sarazen played remarkable golf. He began the round with 4, 4, 3, 4 and 2 taking only 17 for five holes, but then had fives at the eighth and ninth. Sarazen was out in 35.—Reuter.

## AUSTIN AT PEAK OF FORM

LONDON, June 9.

At Eastbourne to-day Austin, around whom centres Great Britain's hopes of winning the Davis Cup, displayed remarkably fine form in disposing of the American indoor champion, Gregory Mangin 6/1, 6/3, 9/7 on the first day of the Great Britain versus United States matches. Austin, who made his first appearance since his operation, was at the peak of his form. He served magnificently and drove with power and precision.

The Wimbledon Champion, Sidney Wood (U. S.), beat Cliff (Great Britain) 3/6, 6/4, 6/4, 6/1. —Reuter.

## FOUR ANGLO-INDIANS JAILED

### For Robbing Cash Box

LAHORE, June 9.

Four Anglo-Indians, C. McGrath, D. McGrath, T. McGrath and Gill were sentenced by Mr. Disney to three years' rigorous imprisonment each under Section 393, I.P.C. for committing robbery on Mall Road.

It will be remembered that the accused along with another Anglo-Indian Phillip, were prosecuted for robbing the cash-box of Messrs. Juggatsingh Son and Bros., Chemists, when it was being carried to the proprietor's house by a peon on January 22. The accused, it is alleged, came in a taxi beat the peon snatched the box and dashed at full speed.

Mr. Phillips was discharged as the case against him was not proved.—A.P.

## Late Raja Luxmanrao Bhonsla

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, June 10.

Citizens of Nagpur were grieved at learning the sudden death of Raja Luxmanrao Bhonsla at Poona. Raja Bhonsla was a member of the Council of State.

The city observed hartal to-day as a mark of respect to the deceased. At public meeting was also held last evening under the presidentship of Gopalrao Ogale, editor, "Maharashtra," and a resolution mourning the death was passed.

## HEADMASTER SUSPENDED

### Proscribed Marathi Poem

NAGPUR, June 9.

It is understood that Mr. N.K. Behere, headmaster, Patwardhan High School, a Government institution, has been suspended from service from June 2 in connection, it is reported, with a proscribed Marathi poem written by him, entitled the "Saptarishi" (Great Bear Cluster of Seven Stars) in the "Chitramayajagat" of Poona, eulogising the services of seven political offenders said to represent four accused executed at Sholapur under the Martial Law and Bhagatsingh, Sukdev and Rajguru.

Mr. Behere is a well-known Marathi poet, a member of the Nagpur University Syndicate and a member of the Provincial Educational Service.—A.P.

## SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI IYER

MADRAS, June 9.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer arrived here this morning from Trivandrum and will be proceeding to Bombay by the Bombay Mail on Saturday night. After conferring with Sir Joseph Bhore on Monday at Bombay he takes over charge as Commerce Member and proceeds to Simla, reaching there on the 15th.—A. P.

## HATRY'S COMRADE

### Gialdini Released Before His Time

MILAN, June 9

John Gialdini, a former Italian business associate of Clarence Hatry who last June was sentenced to five years and ten months' penal servitude for forgery and fraud involving millions of sterling, was released to-day. Although a year's imprisonment was remitted by the court when Gialdini was sentenced, no reason has hitherto been given for the further remission.—Reuter.

## ADDRESS TO THE VICEROY

OATACAMUND, June 9.

The Ootacamund Municipality to-day resolved unanimously to present an address of welcome to the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon during their visit to Ootacamund.

As regards the expenditure on the presentation of the address, some members wanted the maximum amount prescribed, namely, Rs. 500 to be sanctioned, while others wanted to limit the expenditure to Rs. 300, owing to financial stringency. The matter was referred to a small Committee.—A. P.

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